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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Ex-Premier's Bitter Attack on Govt.

Non-Intervention Is A Cruel Lying Shame!

Llg's Appeal To Eden To Take Bold Step

Is Italy Sending Her Troops To Libya Or Spain?

LONDON Oct. 17.

In a characteristically fiery speech at Carnarvon, Mr. Lloyd George attacked the Government of being not sufficiently strong to face the greatest of the crises the world had seen since the Great War.

APPEAL TO EDEN

He appealed to Mr. Eden to take a bold and courageous line and he would be amazed at the response from every section in the land.

"CRUEL LYING SHAME"

"Non-intervention is a cruel lying shame", exclaimed Mr. Lloyd George.

TO LIBYA OR SPAIN?

Week by week, Italy was sending troops to Libya. "TO LIBYA!", cried the speaker, scornfully, "A great many of them are going to Spain."—Reuter's Special.

Mr. Lloyd George

In Line With Allopaths

BOMBAY GOVT'S NEW BILL

Unani And Ayurvedic Practitioners To Get Recognition?

POONA, Oct. 17.

The assurance that the Government definitely adhered to the policy of encouraging and developing the indigenous systems of Medicine was given by Mr. A. B. Lathe, Finance Minister, opening the Maternity Department and the new building of the Seth Tarachand Ramnath Free Ayurvedic Hospital here this evening.

A large gathering of Vaids and doctors was present.

Mr. Lathe said that so far, the difficulty had been to find out whom to recognise as a qualified Ayurvedic or Unani practitioner. The Government were framing a bill which was well on its way, in which he hoped to give the Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners a definite status similar to that of the Allopathic doctors. He hoped that the adoption of this policy would put new heart into their endeavours.

Mr. Lathe referred to infant mortality and spoke at length on the importance of maternity homes as part of a bigger scheme of Public Health and national well-being. —A.P.

SECTION 144 RELAXED

Situation Better In Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 17.

The Minister's visit to the affected areas had a salutary effect in improving the riot situation, as the night passed peacefully. Casualties have so far mounted to 104, including over 50 Hindus.

The main roads are quite free from danger, while cases of stray assaults are still reported from other localities.

As a sequel to peace talks between the Hindu and Muslim representatives, the authorities have agreed to relax the order under Section 144 and allow the Hindus to carry 300 lathis in the Ramlila procession, despite the ban on lathi and other weapons.

Special measures are being taken to maintain order and to prevent further outbreak of riot during the passage of Bharat Milap procession, which is scheduled to start this evening. Danger spots are strongly guarded by police.—United Press.

WORLD LABOUR MOBILISES AGAINST JAPAN

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress claims unanimous response by the International Trade Union and the Labour Movements to the call for the boycott of Japanese goods.

The replies received from Trade Union organisations in the United States Canada, New Zealand, Australia India, Mexico, Holland, France, Switzerland, the Scandinavian Countries, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Ireland all indicate their determination to carry out to the utmost extent the policy of boycott.—Reuter.

"IRON FEET AND MAGIC STOMACHS"

NANKING, Oct. 17.

Chinese columns are continuing their advance in North Shansi.

One of them advancing from Shansi Hopei border have recaptured Laiyuan and Pinghsinkwan Pass and established contact with the famous Chinese Red Army which has been harrying the Japanese rear. The Chinese left-wing claims to have recaptured Talituen and Ningwu, west of Yenmenkwan Pass but on the Tientsin-Pukow front the Chinese admit a setback in the shape of the evacuation of Pinguan.

Foreign observers here are very impressed with the morale of the sturdy and wiry Chinese troops from the distant provinces of Szechuen, Yunnan and Kweichow, who have travelled in some cases two months 1,500 miles and are now arriving in Northern and Shanghai fronts. They are reputed to have "iron feet and magic stomachs", meaning that they can make long forced marches and go foodless for days. Many carry monkeys as mascots.—Reuter.

WITHDRAWAL OF VOLUNTEERS

If Plan Fails Britain And France To Resume Freedom Of Action

PARIS, Oct. 16.

It is understood that Britain and France at the forthcoming meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee will ask the Powers, as a guarantee of their sincerity to proceed with token withdrawal of a contingent of volunteers and will suggest at the same time that the Powers agree in principle to the withdrawal of all volunteers.

IF PLAN FAILS

If, after the period fixed by the President of Committee, probably one week, satisfaction is not received as regards token withdrawal, Britain and France will resume freedom of action.

HOW WITHDRAWAL WILL WORK

It is understood that Britain and France will suggest that withdrawal should be in successive detachments simultaneously from either side in proportion to the number of volunteers engaged until all are withdrawn. It will further be suggested that an international commission of neutrals be sent to supervise and ensure execution of the plan.—Reuter.

(See Page 7.)

Germany And Non-Intervention

BERLIN, Oct. 17.

A Semi-Official commentary shows indications that Germany regards favourably yesterday's Non-Intervention Committee proceedings.

British and French representatives' speeches show that they took into account the seriousness of the situation in so far as they appeared anxious to proceed along a realistic line of policy, declared a commentator.—Reuter.

ARAB RULERS' MEMORANDUM

JERUSALEM, Oct. 17.

Spasmodic attacks on Britons and Jews continue to be reported from various parts of Palestine but the situation is generally regarded as greatly improved.

According to an Arab source, Arab rulers of States round Palestine in a memorandum to the British and Palestine Governments are offering their mediation to secure the return of the exiled Arabs' leaders pointing out that their presence in Palestine was necessary in connection with the forthcoming arrival of the New Palestine Commission.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

JUBBULPORE SITUATION.

JUBBULPORE Oct. 17

Stray assaults still continue in the town. The total number of casualties is 108 now, 56 Hindus and 52 Muslims.

The situation is still tense.

Sir Hyde Gowan, Governor of the Central Provinces, arrived here this morning from Pachmarhi.—United Press

CYCLONE SWEEPS OVER BENGAL.

NOAKHALI, Oct. 17.—A severe cyclone attended with high flood swept over the town and all parts of the district on Thursday night.

In the town many houses were razed to the ground and big trees uprooted blocking streets and damaging telegraphic connections.

A similar cyclone swept over Chaumuhani Feni, Raipur and Chandraganj Bazaars also, which suffered heavy damage. Many country boats with passengers capsized in the Meghna, some of them being still untraced.—United Press.

JAPAN TO BOYCOTT BRUSSELS CONFERENCE?

No Truck With League Politics

Allegations Against Britain & United States

TOKIO, October 17.

It is expected that Japan will refuse to participate in the Brussels Conference, declares the 'Asahi Shimbun', firstly because Japanese action in China is strictly based on the exercise of the right of self-defence;

No Truck With League

Secondly the Conference is formally being held on the initiative of the signatories of the Nine-Power Pact but actually because of a League resolution and it has been the constant policy of the Japanese Government not to co-operate with the League politically.

No Third Party Intervention

Tirdly the Japanese Govern ment have consistently rejected third-party intervention because a fair and equitable settlement can only be expected through direct Sino-Japanese negotiations.

Why This Conference?

Fourthly a conference is unnecessary because Japan has been in constant communication with Britain and the other signatories since 7th July.

Furthermore the League as well as Britain and the United States are trying to lead the situation surrounding the Far Eastern Question to their own advantage through a conference.—Reuter.

Lord Listowell Indicts Br. Rule In India

Presides Over London Civil Liberties Conference

LASKI ATTACKS TORY PRESS LORDS FOR MISREPRESENTING CONGRESS

(From Our Special Correspondent,)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

A well-attended Conference on Indian Civil Liberties opened at the Transport House under the Chairmanship of Lord Listowell.

Prof. Harold Laski gave a lucid exposition of civil liberties under democratic rule and compared the same with India where he said it was a mockery to say that civil liberty existed.

Prof. Laski denounced Tory Press lords and spokesmen for having misrepresented the Congress as an irresponsible body.

Lord Listowell said it was foolish to talk of political freedom in India so long as two fundamental decisions for peace and war were in the hands of Englishmen. In his opinion, it was essential that Indians should take responsibility to decide India's Foreign and Defence policy. British rule in India was not merely an encroachment on her liberty but it had bourne out the truth of the ancient saying "taxation without responsibility".

Mr. J. S. Middleton, Secretary, Labour Party, regretted that the recent Party Conference at Bournemouth did not give any serious attention to India. He felt, there was a great need for pro-Indian public opinion to tell Britishers about the real conditions in India.

MESSAGES

The Conference warmly welcomed messages from Pt. Jawaharlal, Poet Tagore, Pt. Malaviya, Sir Norman Angell, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. Harry Pollitt, Mr. Tom Williams, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Mr. M. N. Roy and Manlben Kara.

Poet Tagore wrote: "Though English people traditionally supposed to cherish liberty for their own sake, they have allowed other people to be robbed of it without any scruple whatsoever, simply because their greed for material satisfaction has been effectively appeased thereby.

Pt. Jawaharlal emphasised that though there are Congress ministries in several provinces, they are powerless in the face of Central Government's encroachments.

Sir Norman Angell wrote: "If we British desire to be effective in our protest against violations of freedom on the continent, we ought to see that we ourselves stand by the principles we proclaim".

Pt. Malaviya strongly protested against the continuance of repression notably in Bengal. There, it is reported, over 3,500 including women are victims to various types of repression.

The Conference is now being addressed by Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Krishna Menon, Mr. Lester Hutchinsen, Mr. Mulk Raj Anand and Mr. K. S. Shelvankar.

WALK-OUT IN MYSORE ASSEMBLY

MYSORE, Oct. 16.

A sensation was caused in the Mysore Representative Assembly this afternoon when the Dewan Sir Mirza Ismail began addressing the Assembly.

About sixty members staged a walk-out, protesting against the repressive policy of the Government.

After the reading of the address was over, all of them returned with slogans of "Maharaja Ki Jai" and "Congress Ki Jai".—A. P.

Greatest Blot In New Constitution

The Earl of Listowel described the Viceroy's Special Powers as the Greatest blot in the new constitution and expressed his opinion that it should have been possible to apply the Statute of Westminster under the new constitution so that India might enjoy dominion status.—Reuter.

Congress Model For Muslim League

Subjects Committee Decision On Franchise And Election

LUCKNOW, Oct. 17.

Another protracted meeting of the Subjects Committee of the All India Muslim League was held this afternoon, when the main item discussed was the report of the Sub-Committee on the constitution of the League.

It is understood that the Subjects Committee has decided to recommend to the Open Session of the League to fix the League franchise at two annas each instead of Re. 1 as at present. The system of elections to the Council of the League has also been changed. The direct system of election has been given up, and in future, elections will be held from the District Leagues to the Provincial Leagues and from the Provincial Leagues to the All-India League Council.

Another change accepted by the Subjects Committee was to enlarge the membership of the Central Council of the League from 310 to 465. The Subjects Committee, in future, will have 232 members and the age limit for membership of the League will be 18 instead of 21 at present. The fees for the membership of the Council was reduced from Rs. 12 to Rs. 6.

In view of the slow progress of the Subjects Committee it has been decided to set up a sub-Committee of eight to Examine all the resolutions now before the Subjects Committee and to recommend suitable and necessary ones for the consideration of the Open Session of the League.

Amongst the Eight members are included the Raja of Mahmudabad, Chawdhry Khali Quzzaman, Maulana Hasrat Mohani and Maulana Zafarali.

Mr. Fazlul Haq left this evening for Bijnor in connection with the bye-election to the U. P. Assembly caused by the resignation of the Congress Minister, Mr. Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, who is seeking reelection on the Congress ticket.—A. P.

(Earlier News on Page 12.)

GANDHIJI'S ASSURANCE TO ANDAMAN PRISONERS

Appeal To Provincial Governments To Accord Them Proper Treatment

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 17.

Sjt. Mahadev Desai wires:—

Here is Gandhiji's statement on the Andaman prisoners: "The Andaman prisoners may not be forgotten. To remind me that I have made promise to them that I would strain every nerve to secure their release, I have received three letters from three provinces, telling me that the treatment of prisoners who have been brought from the Andamans is worse than there, that there seems to be no prospect of their early release and that, if no release was forthcoming, they might have to fall back upon the only weapon open to them, i.e., hunger-strike.

"I hope that they will not resort to hunger-strike so long as they know that the public is not supine about their welfare. For myself, I may assure them that I am not sleeping over the matter. And I urge the public and the Press to keep a vigilant eye on this urgent matter. I would appeal to the Provincial Governments which have received these prisoners to accord to them treatment which the country expects them to give. Provincial Governments, which are in such matters now responsible to the people, may not disregard the popular wish. I expect that in this there is no difference between the Congress and other organisations."—United Press.

TEXTILE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

Powers Of Associate Members Explained

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.

The Associated Press is informed, with reference to the Press Note issued on Wednesday, October 13, giving the personnel of the Textile Enquiry Committee, that Government desire to make it clear that the functions of the Associate Members of the Committee will include besides the giving of technical advice, general participation in the work of the committee, the examination of witnesses, etc.—A. P.

MUSLIM ENDOWMENT FUNDS

JERUSALEM, Oct. 16.

It was emphasised to-night that Government's assumption of the Moslem Religious Endowment Funds was not connected with the Mufti's flight, the plans for which had been prepared previously.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a bride, aged below 30 years of poor, respectable Bunt's community or any other Hindu community for a middle-aged, well-established bridegroom earning Rs. 300 per month. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply to Box No. 9235, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted candidates to qualify as Engineers; Overseers, through Postal training. Apply:—British India Technical College, Sukkur. (Sind). (9161)

Wanted Permanent Way Inspector; Surveyors expérienced planetable work, Theodolite, tachometric Surveying. Apply Daboo Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road. (9236)

Wanted. Superintendents, Managers, Inspectors, Accountants, Cashiers, for Bombay Presidency Branches. Apply Imdadi Bank of India, Ltd., Jullundur City. (9214)

Required a lady teacher graduate or undergraduate for part time or whole time tuition in a respectable family. Hindu preferred. Apply with terms and qualifications. P. O. Box No. 9210, "Bombay Chronicle".

219. PATENT MEDICINES

"Nervton".—Invigorating Tablets. Impart youthful power and vigour. An unrivalled remedy for sexual, nervous and general debility. A nourishing and body building tonic. Price Rs. 2-8 per phial of 30 tablets. P and P. extra. A. K. Irfanney and Co., Habib Gunj, Lahore. (9215)

Sexus Paste, best contraceptive jelly. Gelotube, best venereal preventive. Ask for Catalogue. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (9134)

251. INSURANCE AGENTS

Life Insurance Agents Wanted— Wanted Special representatives in Principal cities. India, Burma, East and South Africa for purely Indian. 27 years old Life-Insurance Company. Handsome Bonus. Liberal treatment to Policyholders. For terms and guarantee of Business. Please apply Box No. 9238, "Bombay Chronicle."

303 MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted second-hand Machinery in good working condition—two oil-expellors, one filler-press 24" x 24" to 28" x 28", one 3 to 5 High Robbs Seedcrusher, one lathe 8' to 12', oil tanks 4'-8' to 8'-8'. Write Baburam Prahladrai Chandausi, (U. P.). (9237)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Stockists for sale of "Dutch Drops" Waaning Tilly Oil. Household remedy of two hundred years reputation. Cures Malaria, Influenza, Fever, Cold, Cough, Asthma. Liver, Kidney and Lung Diseases. Purely Dutch preparation. Apply the Eclipse Distributing Agency, Dahanu Road. (9222)

Public Notices

STAFF FOR SUGAR MARKETING

One Marketing Officer and two Assistant Marketing Officers are required urgently to organize and direct a Marketing Survey of Sugarcane. The persons appointed will be required to serve in any part of India or Burma but the headquarters in the first instance will be Delhi.

Posts are temporary up to the 28th February, 1938 with possibility of extension.

QUALIFICATIONS:

A. MARKETING OFFICER: No one will be considered for the post who has NOT either

(i) held for a period of 5 years a position of responsibility in the production of marketing of sugar;

or

(ii) obtained a University degree (preferably with honours in Agriculture or Economics) or a Diploma of the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute;

and

(i) held for a period of 3 years a position of responsibility in the production or marketing of sugar;

or

(ii) conducted for a period of two years satisfactory marketing surveys of some agricultural products in India.

B. ASSISTANT MARKETING OFFICERS: Candidates must be accustomed to rural environment and show an aptitude for agriculture. They should possess a University degree in Agriculture, Commerce or Economics or be graduates or licentiates of an Indian Agricultural College or associates of the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute.

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS:

(a) technical knowledge and commercial experience of sugar or sugar-cane;

(b) personal knowledge of marketing survey work on some agricultural commodity;

(c) experience in the handling of statistics.

SALARY:

Marketing Officer:—Rs. 500 per mensem.

Assistant Marketing Officers:—Rs. 200 per mensem.

Right is reserved to offer a higher salary, if necessary, up to Rs. 900 p.m. to the Marketing Officer and up to Rs. 500 to the Assistant Marketing Officer.

AGE:

Marketing Officer: Not less than 28 or more than 40 unless possessing exceptional qualifications.

Assistant Marketing Officers: Not less than 22 or more than 35 unless possessing exceptional qualifications.

Applications giving full details of qualifications and experience should be submitted so as to reach the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, Old Secretariat Buildings, Delhi, not later than the 1st November, 1937.

Applications from persons in Government service will be considered if forwarded by the applicant's official superior.

Candidates must be prepared to attend an interview at their own expense in Delhi in the second week of November and the candidate selected will take up his duties as soon thereafter as possible.

(7063)

Public Notices

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

RATE CIRCULARS.

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR viz., Special Rate Circular No. 15 of 1937, is being issued to-day. Particulars may be obtained from the CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER, Bombay or Stations.

(7068)

MAHURA FLOWERS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 15,000 Bengal maunds of mahura flowers from British districts in Gujerat, to the Government Central Distillery Nasik Road, during the year 1937-38. The prescribed form of tender, the conditions pertaining thereto and the form of agreement to be executed on the tender being accepted, may be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road, on payment of Rs. 2 for a duplicate set.

2. Tenders should be submitted so as to reach the Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, not later than 12 noon (S.T.) on the 8th of November 1937.

H. F. KNIGHT, Commissioner of Excise. Bombay, 16th October, 1937.

7069.

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF THE FIRST CLASS SUBORDINATE JUDGE, BELGAUM.

REGULAR DARKHAST NO. 280 of 1909.

KASHIBAI BHRATAR DINKAR KRISHNA JOG and two others of Belgaum ..... Darkhastdars.

Vs.

1. P. S. TULSING, Inamdar of Khasbag, since deceased by his heirs:—
1A.A.E.S. Tulsing Inamdar of Khasbag, since deceased by his heirs:—
1B. Emilia Tulsing Inamdar of Khasbag, since deceased by his heirs:—
1C. Elizabeth Tulsing Inamdar of Khasbag, since deceased by his heirs:—
1D. Ebba Tulsing Inamdar of Khasbag, since deceased by his heirs:—
1E. Samunal D. Tulsing Inamdar of Khasbag, since deceased by his heirs:—
1F. Joseph D. Tulsing Inamdar of Khasbag, since deceased by his heirs:—
2. S. G. Tulsing (address not known).
3. B. M. N Tulsing (address not known).
4. A. L. Tulsing formerly of Belgaum.
5. J. L. Tulsing formerly of Jubbulpore.
6. A. T. Tulsing formerly of Jubbulpore.
7. Devid Venkatrao since deceased by his heirs the others defts.
8. Solman Venkatrao.
9. Danial Venkatrao since dead by his heirs:—
9A. Sunderaj Danial Venkatrao formerly of Madras.
9B. Navaratnam Danial Venkatrao formerly of Madras.
9C. Asirwatham Danial Venkatrao formerly of Madras.
9D. Ester Danial Venkatrao formerly of Madras.
9E. Eachel Danial Venkatrao formerly of Madras.
10. Job Venkatrao formerly of Madras now address not known.
11. Anakrugam Venkatrao formerly of Madras now address not known.
12. John Venkatrao formerly of Madras now address not known.
13. Velu Rangrao—since deceased by his heir No. 14. formerly of Madras now address not known.
14. Vijoo Rangrao Inamdar formerly of Madras now address not known.

To The defendants mentioned above.

WHEREAS in the abovenamed darkhast, the decree holder Darkhastdars have applied for the sale of the entire Inam village of Khasbag also known as Hosatti in Taluka Belgaum, together with all the rights of the Inamdars over the said village, all the Inam lands therein, building-sites and ground rent due from them and the revenue of the said village and rent of lands and a tannery situate outside the village and all other dues to which the deft Inamdars are entitled and all the rights granted under the Sanad.

You are hereby informed that the 26th day of October 1937 has been fixed for the settlement of the terms of proclamation of sale.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 12th day of October 1937.

B. D. BICHU. Clerk of the Court.

Seal of the Court, First Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum.

7072.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

The following plots will be put up for Public Auction in this office at 3 p.m. (B. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 27th October, 1937.

Scheme No.	Estate or locality.	Plot No.	Approximate area in sq. yds.	User.
	EX TRUST PLOTS TO BE LEASED.			
5	Dadar Matunga Estate	264B	1,568	Shops, Residences with option to have a larger area and to use it as a Cinema.
	MUNICIPAL PLOTS TO BE SOLD OUTRIGHT.			
IV	Lady Jamshedji Road.	33	650	Unrestricted.
IV	"	X	3,060 (with structures.)	"

Copies of full particulars of auction and special conditions relating to each of the plots to be leased or sold with a site plan will be supplied on application to the undersigned on payment of Annas Eight in each case. Conditions of the lease as also of sale and other particulars can be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours on any working day except Saturday.

H. M. ABHYANKAR, Estate Agent & Land Manager.

Bombay, 16th October, 1937.

(7030)

THE MAR THOMA SYRIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Starting Date of the Kuri (Chitty) Postponed.

The public are hereby informed that the new Monthly Kuri (Chitty), already announced before to be started by the aforesaid Bank on a previous date, has been postponed to 10th Thulam 1113 (26th October, 1937). A few more tickets only being available, the intending subscribers are requested to apply sharp.

By Order, C. D. LONAPPAN, Manager.

7023

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch Per Insertion

1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 18th instant at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.)

A. G. GRAY, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 15th October, 1937.

7070.

ELECTRICITY IS BEST.

FOR DIVALI ILLUMINATION.

EXTRA ILLUMINATION will be allowed during the approaching Divali Festival where possible if applied for in writing to the Sales Service Department, Electric House, Fort, Bombay, No. 1, before the 26th October, 1937.

(6961)

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers.

123, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND JEWELLERS.

Sale by the undersigned of valuable jewellery by order of Messrs. Hormusjee M. Vakeel & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors concerned on WEDNESDAY, the 20th October, 1937, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms, 123, Medows Street, comprising:—

1 Diamond Bracelet by Carter containing 219 diamonds and 1 emerald.

1 Pearl necklace of 3 strands containing 171 pearls.

1 Diamond ring containing 7 big diamonds.

1 Diamond ring containing 5 diamonds in row.

1 Ear-ring containing 40 diamonds and 1 emerald.

2 Ear-rings containing 45 diamonds each.

Jewellery will be on view 2 days before the sale between 11-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and the jewellery removed immediately after the sale is over.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & Co.

GRAND BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Owner, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 23rd, at 2-30 p.m. and SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Mount Petit, Peddar Road, valuable dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, rich pictures and paintings, Bluthener Piano, Persian carpets, crockery and glassware, champagne glasses, tumblers, clocks, table ornaments, etc., etc.

Property on view 3 days before the sale. Purchasers are requested to remove their articles immediately after the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (MONDAY), at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at 57, Medows Street, Fort, of complete Household Furniture, Godrej and other safes, American Cottage Piano, Singer Machine, Chesterfield sets, Remington Typewriter, Gramophone, Rocking Horses, etc.

ACHIEVEMENT OF THE INDIAN SCREEN!

PRABHAT'S GREAT SOCIAL DRAMA—

"THE UNEXPECTED"

Directed By: V. SHANTARAM

Featuring:—
SHANTA APTE, SHAKUNTALA PARANJAPYE, KESHAVRAO DATEY

RUNNING to CROWDED HOUSES

Daily at 3-30, 6-30, 10 p.m. At

EXCELSIOR

(By arrangement with Western India Theatres, Ltd.).

MINERVA TALKIES

Khan Bahadur

with

Sohrab Modi and Naseem

6th CROWDED WEEK

Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

EXHAUSTED NERVES? NEGLECT MAY LEAD TO COMPLETE NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

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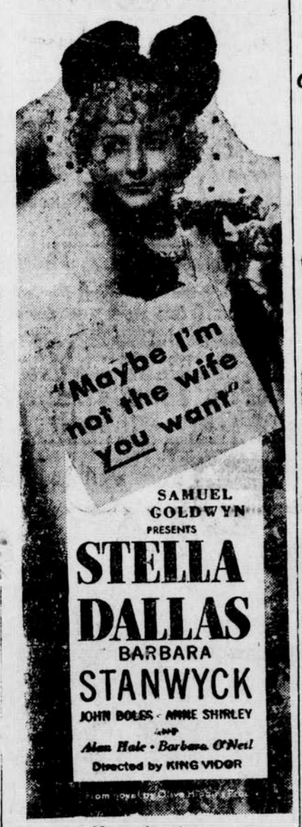

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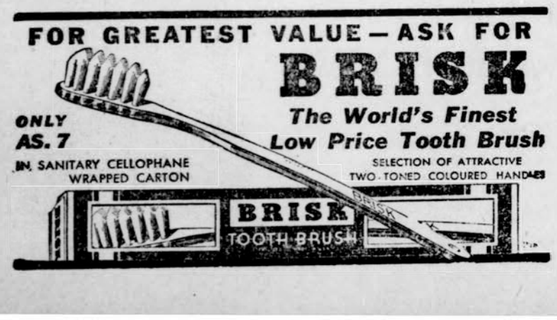

Rs. 50 LAKHS CLAIM FOR DAMAGES

Suit Against Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Co.

MANAGING AGENTS ALLEGE ILLEGAL REMOVAL

The suit filed by Morarjee Gokuldas and Co. against the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd. and others came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Somjee at the High Court.

The plaintiffs, by this suit, claimed a declaration that certain resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of the defendant Company were "ultra vires" and inoperative and that the plaintiffs continued to be the Managing Agents of the company. In the alternative the plaintiffs claimed Rs. 50 lakhs as damages for alleged breach of the agreement to have the plaintiffs as the Managing Agents

According to the plaintiffs, they were appointed the Managing Agents by the defendant Company under one of the Articles of Association of the Company, which provided that the plaintiffs' firm or any of its members would continue to be the Managing Agents as long as the plaintiffs' firm continued to do business or retired from their position as Managing Agents.

PLAINTIFFS' CLAIM

The plaintiffs stated that in 1930, when the Company was in financial difficulties and some of its creditors had taken winding-up proceedings, a scheme was sanctioned by the Court to avoid the crisis. Under this scheme, the then partners of the plaintiffs' firm, at the request of the Company, agreed to take new partners into the firm, and in return for accepting the re-organised firm as the Managing Agents, the new partners agreed to advance to the Company two sums of Rs. 12 lakhs and Rs. 8 lakhs under certain agreements. This part of the scheme was approved by the directors and shareholders of the Company.

It was further stated that defendants Nos. 2 to 6, who were directors of the Company wrongfully passed a resolution, at a meeting held on January 27, 1933, terminating the appointment of the plaintiffs as the Agents and further declaring that the Directors themselves would assume charge of the business of the Company.

The plaintiffs had heard that they were removed from the Managing Agency on the ground of misconduct. But the plaintiffs denied that any misconduct had been committed by them.

The plaintiffs submitted that the defendant Company having committed a breach of the Agency agreement, they were entitled to damages.

THE DEFENCE

The suit was contested by the defendants who stated that the agreement of Agency was only with the original firm of Morarjee Goculdas and Co. which existed, when the defendant Company was started. In regard to this matter there was no agreement with the firm as it was later reorganised by the addition of new partners.

The defendants further stated that the Directors had been frequently receiving complaints about the mismanagement on the part of the plaintiffs. These and other circumstances justified the defendants in removing the plaintiffs from their position as Managing Agents.

The case is proceeding

Rotary Club Ideals

SIR PHIROZE SETHNA'S APPEAL TO PRESSMEN

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Sir Pheroze Sethna at the tea party to representatives of the Press given by the International Goodwill Committee of the Rotary Club:—

Journalism is a noble calling. Newspapers first came into being as a means of popular education. Their commercial side is a recent development. It is recognised that whilst educational institutions imparted knowledge and instruction to the youth the adult population stood equally in need, and there is no better method of dissemination of news and views than through the press periodically. Rotary ex-President Bill Manier, therefore, very rightly observed at a conference of newspapermen last year at Chicago that

"there is really nothing not even the extension of Rotary or the organisation of new Rotary Clubs that I am more interested in, than I am in getting Rotary public information on a real sound basis"

I may well repeat his words to you gentlemen here to-day. Rotary does not seek advertisement in the ordinary sense of the word—but it is seeking the co-operation of the public and other organisations, in which you gentlemen connected with the press can render us valuable help. Rotary, like every other human organisation, must have relation with the general public The people outside Rotary want to know what a Rotary Club is and what the Rotarians are doing. A Rotary Club needs the co-operation of the community in accomplishing many of its purposes.

The ideals of Rotary—its aims and objects have often appeared in print, but at the same time it must be admitted that Rotary is an intangible sort of something which cannot be comprehensively explained in words. The objects of Rotary, as most of you are doubtless aware, are first and above all friendship as a means to service. This is the enunciation of a new concept of friendship, wherein friendship ceases to be an opportunity for personal benefit, but figures anew as the fulcrum for doing good. The second object is good faith as the standard in business and professions the due valuation of every useful occupation and the dignifying of one's own work as a means to serve the community Rotary seeks the levelling of every decent occupation on a plane of co-operation. The third object is the application of the ideal of service by all Rotarians in their private, professional and public life. We believe that life can be made more noble and worth living with perfect co-operation if there is an accommodative spirit and a desire to be of service to the others. This is essentially the important responsibility of the individual Rotarian, although where circumstances warrant, Rotary as a corporate body will, and generally does, take corporate action.

The last, and, under the present conditions in which our world is placed, by far the most important object to-day is "understanding, goodwill and peace amongst all nations and races through the comradeship of the people united in the ideal of service." It is to further this object that your hosts, the International Goodwill Committee of the Bombay Rotary Club are striving to do their bit.

MINISTER'S TRIBUTE TO HANUMAN VYAYAM MANDAL

AMRAOTI, October, 16.

The Hon. Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, Education Minister, addressing a large gathering of about 12,000 men and women who had assembled for the Dassera parade of the Civic Defence Force of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal, stressed the necessity of discipline and organization. He complimented the Hanuman Mandal and the Civic Defence Force for introducing training which very efficiently developed these qualities. He said that the Mandal was an ideal organisation in the Province. Youths and adults, men and women, and even the aged should benefit by taking advantage of this training. He explained how with the help of the Mandal's trainers, he had introduced the training on a mass scale in the Raipur District Council schools. Proceeding he exhorted that Government should have no apprehension for the dummy guns and air rifles used in the training, nor should people ridicule them as useless as they helped to develop a high sense of discipline and organisation.

Six companies of the Civic Defence Force marched past to the tune of a full squad of military band, and gave salute to the Minister. After various kinds of military drills and games the function concluded.—A. P.

HARIJAN WORK IN KATHIAWAR

No Entry To Sevaks In Dwarka: Rameshwari Nehru's Tour

Mr. A. V Thakkar writes:—

Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, acting President of the Harijan Sevak Sangha and Secretary Thakkar in their Kathiawar tour arrived at Dwarka on the evening of 6th. They were well received at the station by public workers and also by the temple Pujari. A public meeting was addressed at the Library compound where Harijans too attended when a purse of Rs. 125 was presented.

Another meeting was held at night in the Harijan locality in a temple and Harijans were urged to lead a clean life They presented a list of their grievances Many of them are literate here owing to compulsory education in Baroda State.

NO ENTRY TO TEMPLE.

On 7th morning while going to bathe in the Gomati the party was followed by a jeering crowd of men, boys and infuriated Waghers led by the Secretary of the Varnashram Swarajya Sangha, who had asked the party on the previous day by letter not to visit Dwarka. The crowd was quieted and addressed by Mrs Rameshwari Nehru for 15 minutes but with no result. The party, therefore, returned without bath and "Darshan"

AT OKHA

At noon they motored to Okha Port, 20 miles distant, and paid a visit to the salt works of Mr. Kapilray Vakil where 1,200 Harijans work.

AT BEYT TOO

They visited Beyt across the creek but were not allowed entry into the famous temple for "Darshan" under instruction from the temple trustees and the Baroda State Revenue officer. In the evening a public meeting was addressed at Okha Port and they returned to Dwarka for the night. On the 8th Junagadh was reached in the evening after visiting Jetpur Harijans and Vadal school on way. In Junagadh a public meeting was addressed in the Bhangi locality, where caste Hindus also attended In the morning of the 9th three Harijan schools and a child welfare centre were visited

INTERVIEW WITH DIWAN.

In the afternoon the Diwan Mr Montieth and Sahibzada, Second Member of the State Council were interviewed and several Harijan problems discussed. The Working Committee of the Harijan Sevaks was enlarged

In the evening the party motored to Chorwad, 42 miles, visiting Vyasashram at Keshod on the way. New building for Harijan school was opened by Mrs Nehru. This school is run and built by Mr. Harakhchand Shah at his sole expense. On the 10th they motored to Veraval and Prabhaspatan, where three schools and four Harijan localities were visited and opening of the fourth Harijan school building was performed by Mrs. Nehru Two Harijan meetings were addressed as also a big public meeting of men and women in Shrimadivadi.

CHANGED ATMOSPHERE.

The atmosphere here seemed to have improved as the market library, cinema and hospital were already opened to Harijans On the 11th the party travelled by rail to Jetalsar and motored to Vadia, where after rest the Thakore Sahib was interviewed The Harijan school and locality were visited. The next place visited was Kunkavav where recently one public temple was opened to Harijans. Bagasara came next, where a library was opened and Harijan school visited.

The party arrived late in the evening at Amreli in Gaikwar's territory where they stayed for a day and half

CIVIC ADDRESS TO KHER

Bombay Premier At Satara

SATARA, Oct. 16.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher arrived here this evening after visiting the Western India Insurance Company's offices An address of welcome was presented to him, by the Satara Municipality

After receiving the address Mr. Kher addressed a public meeting attended by nearly 7,000 people. He told the audience that he was standing before them not as the chief Minister of Bombay but as the chief servant of the people. He said that Congress Ministers were aware of what was left undone and assured all that they would not flinch from their ideals.

Concluding he appealed to all to imbibe principles of unity, sacrifice and above all discipline.—United Press.

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Week-End Cricket

VICTORIES FOR PARSI AND ISLAM GYMKHANAS

Excellent Hakim–Kadri Partnership

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.

A main feature of this week-end's cricket was the brilliant first wicket partnership between A. A. Hakim and S. M Kadri of the Islam Gymkhana, when opening the innings they remained unbeaten with the score-board reading 126 for no wicket.

They played bright and fast cricket, realising 126 runs in 83 minutes at the Bombay Gymkhana.

The match a single day fixture ended in a victory for the Islam Gymkhana by 1 wicket and 83 runs.

A A. Hakim (63) and S. M. Kadri (70) were the best individual scores of the day

AT HINDU GYMKHANA.

Playing at the Hindu Gymkhana ground, the Parsis defeated the home team by 84 runs

Resuming their innings on Sunday, the Parsi Gymkhana were all out with an addition of only 47 runs to their overnight total.

V. M. Merchant (41) R. B. Nimbalker (40) and L P. Jai (37) were the chief scorers for the Hindu Gymkhana who ran up a total of 200 runs and lost the match to the Parsi Gymkhana by 84 runs.

SCORES:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

R. C Summerhayes 1, J. Muirhead 7, J Tew 32, P. Moss 37, M. Broadhurst 0, H. Brady 0, P. Dowson 7, Suttors 15, H. Murray 3, J. Bartley 16, D. Murray (not out) 0 extras 16 Total 139.

(A. A. Hakim 4 for 30: G. N. Lalljl 2 for 15 and Hassan Mia 2 for 12)

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

A A Hakim 63, S. M. Kadri 70, Baporia (did not bat), K. C Ibrahim 7, A. Peerbhoy 2, Md Hussein 13, G. Lalljl 11, Y Lalljl 25, A. M Aga 2, S Anwar 6, Hassan Mia 0 extras 13 Total 222 for 9 wickets.

(H L. Murray 4 for 69 and D Murray 2 for 26)

PARSI GYMKHANA

H. N Contractor 0, M. B. Khan 26, J. S. Lawyer 34, P. F. Palia 107, H. J. Vajifdar 13, F. K. Nariman 47, J. Dadyseth 8, P. M. Katell 0, R. J. Manekshah 7, M P. Engineer 6, H K. Nariman 16. Extras 10. Total 284

(S. R. Godambe 5 for 47 and R. Nimbalkar 4 for 103).

HINDU GYMKHANA.

D. D. Hindlekar 1, V M Merchant 41, P R Dalvi 19, C. N. Mehta 5, L. B. Kenney 6, L. P. Jai 37, R. B. Nimbalker 40, R. R. Wadkar 28, S. P. Godambe 10, S. Mahadeo 1, V. R. Alvadi 0, extras 12. Total 200

(H. J Vajifdar 5 for 58 and R. E. Palia 3 for 53).

Moin-ud-Doula Gold Cup Tourney

HYDERABAD LEAD BY 130 RUNS IN FIRST INNINGS

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Oct. 17.

Shahabad closed their first innings at 11-45 a.m., after batting for 1 hour and 15 minutes scoring 133 runs.

Scores:—Dhanshuk b Riaz 17, K. Rao l.-b.-w., b Mehta 3, Dhanji b Waheed 8, Arjun c Rao 6, Rajagopal 14, Rahool c Machi b Riaz 9, Naik c Riaz b Rajagopal 45, Kanji Makwana b Mehta 5, Dayanand b Riaz 0, Narayan Dasturi b R. K. Rao 18, A. Harry b R. K. Rao 6, Chimanlal (not out) 3, extras 5, total 133.

Bowling Analysis:—Riaz 20, 6, 40 and 3 wickets; Mehta 14, 3, 42, and 2; Rajagopal 8, 1, 26 and 2; Waheed 3, 1, 8 and 1; Sayeed 2, 0, 4, 0; R. K. Rao 3, 0, 8 and 2.

Fall of wickets:—1/20, 2/21, 3/43, 4/43, 5/87, 6/94, 7/97, 8/115, 9/130, 10/133.

VICTORY FOR RANGERS

Glasgow Cup Final

LONDON, Oct. 16

At Hampden Park in Glasgow Cup Final, Rangers beat 3rd Lanark by 2 goals to 1.—Reuter

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Programme

p.m.

7-45 Big Ben. "The Old Folks at Home" (Second Series). 8-30 "Green Fields and Pavement"—3. A talk by John R. Allan about happenings in country and town in the United Kingdom. 8-45 Recital 9-0 Students' Songs. 9-30 The News and Announcements 9-50 "A Mint of Money" 10-0 Dudley Beaven, at the Organ of the Granada Woolwich.

Bombay Programme

8-30 Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravchan. Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. 8-15 Hindustani Songs: H. Khan Mastana. With Orchestral Accompaniments.

noon.

12-0 "Selection of Music".

p.m.

1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. Lunch Hour Selections. 6-0 Qawwali. The VUB Instrumentalists. 6-15 Talk (Gujerati): "The Play Ground in the Alps—Switzerland". By Mrs. Shantila B. Trivedi. 6-30 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager. (The News in Marathi and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 Light Music. By Manoramabai Parwatkar. With the VUB Instrumentalists. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi: 9-0 Talk (English): "I Remember". Collected and introduced by John Blunt. 9-15 The News. 9-30 Dance Interlude. 9-45 Recitations. By Phoebe Vecqueray. "Temper in October". "Rover in Church". "The blind archer". "1822". "The Guild of Fine Souls." 10-0 Erwin Klein and his Continental Sextette.

Delhi Programme

a.m.

8-0 Barkat Ali Khan. 8-30 Readings from Famous Books. Recital from Sauda's poem "Barsat" By Behzad Lucknavi. 8-45 Anwarbai of Agra. 9-0 Duet. Manohar and Afzal. 9-10 The News (English): 9-20 The News (Hindustani): 9-30 Barkat Ali Khan. 9-45 Anwarbai of Agra.

p.m

1-15 Indian Music. 1-30 European Music. Hotel Marina Dance Band. An Hour of 'live' Dance Music. 6-0 Anwar Bai of Agra. 6-20 Bandu Khan of Indore. Sarangi recital. 6-30 Anwar Bai of Agra 7-0 "For Villagers Only" (The News and Market Rates at 7-30 p.m.) 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Social Architects". No. 2 Socrates'. By Niaz Fatehpuri. 8-25 Barkat Ali Khan. 8-45 Bundu Khan of Indore. Sarangi recital. 9-15 The News and Weather Report (Hindustani): 9-30 Time Signal. The News and Weather Report (English): 9-45 European Music. Hotel Marina International Orchestra. Leader Paul Strauss A programme of Italian Music. 10-0 Talk (English): "Not so Quiet on the Home Front". No. 2 A mother's point of view. By Dr. Ruth Young. 10-45 The Programme of Italian Music (Contd.)

a.m

Calcutta Programme

p.m

12-36 Pearl Goss—Soprano. With Guitar accompanist. 12-51 Francisco Casanova and his Spanish Orchestra. From Firpo's Restaurant. (By courtesy of the management) Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft. 1-36 School Programme. 2-6 A Section of Records. 2-36 Bhajan. Chabi Ganguly. 2-51 Kheyal (Mooltan). Maya Debi 5-6 For the Rural Areas 5-36 Humorous Duet Ranjit Roy and Ushabaty 5-51 Kavya Sangit Amiya Kumar Mittra. 6-6 Bhajan. Uttara Debi. 6-21 Classico Modern. Debi Prosad Bhattacharjee. 6-36 Folk Songs. Parul Choudhuri. 6-56 Esraj Duet. S C. Chakravarty. Dekshina Mohan Tagore. 7-11 Sadhan Sangit Babolrany 7-31 Kirtan. Ratneswar Mookherjee. 7-51 Talk "Preserve Yourself." No. 2 The Eyes By a Doctor 8-6 The News and Weather Report (Bengali) 8-21 "Keramati Mohammad" 9-1 Commercial News and Weather Report (English) 9-6 The News and Announcements. 9-21 A Few Smiles. 9-36 A "Columba" Programme.

Our Reader's Views.

Unification Of Karnatak

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Mr N. C. Kelkar has done us a very good thing in making such a frank and encouraging statement as he did with regard to establishing an independent Province for the whole of Karnatak, and thus uniting all the small bits scattered over in different Presidencies and States, into one homogeneous whole. Primarily, it should be done on linguistic basis, keeping, of course, the national outlook always. As has been expressed by him, there are very many difficult points in the way of achieving this object. In some cases, more particularly with regard to the districts in the States, namely Mysore and the Nizam's Dominions, this appears to be insoluble. Obviously, if that question is made soluble, the rest is not very difficult. However, for argument's sake if, as he says, after the Federation this question could be solved, then too there will be formidable difficulties. The economic side has also to be considered. Though the Province is fertile, the people of the Province are not so industrial and commercial-minded as the people of Gujarat, though there are so many facilities Neither are they showing signs of building up their industries and commerce. What cream of intelligence there is, flows towards Law, Government service and medicine. The real commercial activities are confined to a few commission houses only.

The port of Marmagoa is very advantageously situated to build up export and import business. But the people have not been able to develop it in that direction. There is not a single commercial house worth the name in Bombay representing, or coming, from the Karnatak Districts. I do not want to speak in a disparaging tone, but I sincerely do it in order to emulate the people of my Province to rise to the occasion. Until this Province is economically developed—and it could be done on account of the valuable mineral resources and other natural facilities of the Province it is very difficult to bear the burden of an independent Province. The Government have not set up any major irrigation scheme in the Karnatak to help agriculture which often suffers from scarcity of rainfall. There are four or five rivers of moderately big size but there is not a single major irrigation scheme to irrigate about a lakh of acres. Perhaps, one would argue that unless these districts are welded into one Province, her interests will not be guarded so well, but the administrative expense at the outset will be more than its income. That will be, in the first instance, a burden on the Province without having corresponding advantages in opening new irrigation schemes or other projects which will increase the income of the Province

That the Province should be set up merely for linguistic purposes looks rather strange in these modern days. It is, therefore, the duty of all educated people of Karnatak to work hard towards the advancement of the Province from a material point of view One great advantage of the province, as stated above, is that it has got a very convenient port namely Marmagoa, to build up her export and import business With this advantage, she can capture the markets in the adjoining provinces, which have no such natural advantages.—Yours etc.,

N. R. K

Late Manilal Kothari

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—That the great brother Manibhai Kothari should pass away from amongst us his hundreds of loving comrades is a deadly tragedy. His death is a death of one of the noblest sons of Gujerat. Since 1919 I have had the privilege to come in close contact with a number of selfless Congress workers and I say it with great pride and sincerity that I have found almost none superior to Manibhai Kothari. A zealous and sincere worker with vast power of organisation, selfless, and upright worker I have not found equal to Bhai Manilal Kothari. His masterful eloquence has had no equal in Gujerat politics. A born orator he was His intellectual gifts were great. This great and good Manilal Kothari has to-day passed away. May his great soul rest in peace. Young Gujerat should take a leaf out of his great life. Gujerat loved him—respected him—and pays its homage to him to-day with the same love and respect. Yours etc.,

R. G. TRIPATHI.
Vithalbhai Patel Road,
Bombay No. 4.

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A meeting of the students of the C. V. O. Jain Boarding held on Thursday, passed a resolution of condolence on the death of Mr. Manibhai Kothari.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Ashwin Sud 14, 1993.
Muslim: Shaban 13, 1356.
Parsi: Ardibehest 13, 1307.
Hightide: 10-16; 22-59.
Lowtide: 4-09; 16-33.
Sunrise: 6h. 34m
Sunset: 6h. 13m.
Sale of Toddy shops and tree-foot booths in Bombay Suburban District, 11 a.m.

Tuesday, October 19.

Sale of Toddy shops and tree-foot booths in Bombay Suburban District, 11 a.m.
Municipal Schools Committee, 4-10 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications column.

HAWKERS' MEETING AT DONGRI

Under the auspices of the Bombay Hawkers' Union a public meeting will be held at Dongri to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. to popularise the Hawkers' Conference. Prominent leaders will address the meeting.

STEAMERS IN RADIO COMMUNICATION

The following steamers were in wireless communication with the Bombay Radio Station:—

Inwards:—City of Simla, Vasna, Harmodin, Sagoland, Borneomaru, Kohinur, California, Vita, Jalamohan, Gambada, Menola, Conterosso, Falkenfels, Parvati, Pres. Garfield, Toyamamaru, Khedrou, Anyomaru, and Derbyshire.

Outwards:—Corfu, Jalamani Badarpur, Elysia, Brit, Sergeant Shwedagon, Nowshera, Tahiliya Jalaganga and Clan Murray.

Passing:—Olcades.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Super Sleuth" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Robinson Crusoe" 1st instalment serial Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"The Unexpected" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Wah-ri-Duniya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-35 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Premveer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Khan Bahadur" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Stella Dallas" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Milap" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gangavataran" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Wee Willie Winkie" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Savitri" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
THE BROADWAY—"Big Broadcast of 1937" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Topper" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"A Tale of Yesterday" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10 p.m.

BENGALIS' LAXMI PUJA

Under the auspices of the North Bombay Durga Pujah Committee, Sarbajani Laxmi Puja will be celebrated at the Anglo-Bengali School, Parel on Tuesday the 19th. instant, at 8-30 p.m.

PALESTINE MEETING

Under the auspices of the Palestine Committee a public meeting of Mussalmans of Bombay will be held in Musjid Street, Bhendi Bazar, to-day (Monday) at 9-30 p.m. to protest against the partition of Palestine, Maulana Abdul Rauf Khan, Maulana Khujandi, Mahomed Amin Azad and others will speak.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The first meeting of the above Labour Sub-Committee was held on Thursday in the office of the Committee. Mr. S. K. Patil, M.L.A., was the president and the undermentioned items were considered:

1. The following office-bearers were elected:—President: Sjt. S. K. Patil. Gen Secretary: Sjt. R. K. Achreker. Jt. Secretaries: Sjts. R. D. Hamand, S. V. Patil, and B. S. Chilap. Treasurer: Sjt. V. A. Tulla.

2. The Inquiry Committee elected by the Congress Ministers was congratulated and after discussing some minor points the meeting was closed.

APPEAL TO HAWKERS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Hawkers' Union a mass meeting was held in the Khoja Street, Null Bazar, on Saturday night under the presidency of Mr. A. M. Noorani. Messrs. M. A. Azad, R. S. Nimbkar, Mahomed Gani and others addressed the meeting. They explained to the audience the present plight of the hawkers and exhorted them to join the Union. They appealed to the audience to join the procession in thousands and march to the Jinnah Hall where the conference will be held under the presidency of Mr. Brelvi. They also explained the various demands of the hawkers formulated by the Union and further exhorted the hawkers to wake up at this time and fight for their rights

S. V. PHADNIS MEMORIAL

A meeting of the S. V. Phadnis Memorial Committee was held at the Ram Mohan English School on Friday Mr. V. S. Sohoni, Chairman of the Committee being in the chair.

The Hon. Secretaries submitted a report and account of the collections made. The total collection was Rs. 436/- out of which Rs. 23/4/9 were spent on printing, postage, etc So the net amount in the Bank was Rs. 412/11/3.

It was resolved that a sum of at least Rs. 300 be set apart for investment and the annual interest thereon be utilised in giving a prize, to be known as the "Phadnis Memorial Prize," to the pupil of the Ram Mohan English School who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks and with not less than 55 per cent of the total number of marks in English and that from the balance, a sum not exceeding Rs. 50 be spent in adding books to the "S. V. Phadnis Memorial Library" of the Ram Mohan English School.

Old Woman Knocked Down

A seventy-year-old woman named Rambai Hari was knocked down by a train which was being shunted at Wadi Bunder goods yard on Sunday.

An inquest will be held tomorrow.

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REGAL
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CAPITOL
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Local Bodies Under Congress Regime

Speaker Mavlankar On Need Of Co-ordination Of Efforts To Achieve Self-Government

(From Our Own Correspondent)
VILE PARLE, Friday.

The Andheri Navratra Mahotsava Samiti celebratd its last day of the week by an address on the Local Self-Government scheme by Sjt. C D. Burfiwalla.

The meeting was presided over by Hon. Mr. Mavlankar, the President of the Provincial Assembly.

Mr. Burfiwalla referred to the unhealthy tendencies that are today apparent in the west which attack the very fundamentals of the Local Self-Government problems, Sgr. Mussolini and Herr Hitler have, he said, passed special orders which definitely curtail the powers of the local bodies

JOINT ELECTORATES

Referring to the questionnaire issued by the Bombay Ministry, he said that he was himself for the joint electorate pure and undiluted without reservation. He also advocated the early establishment of the panchayat net work with Juridical powers and proper arrangement of funds and he was sure that the present Congress Ministry would do a great deal towards this.

NO PLACE FOR APPREHENSION

The Hon. Mr. Mavlankar said that nobody need feel apprehension about the powers of the local bodies at the hands of the Congressmen. "The Congress creed and policy has all along advocated the good of the masses. The self-government that the Congressmen advocate is self-government of the poorer masses and not of the handful of Indians. The villages are the principle unit of our politics. With that objection even the Congress sessions are nowadays held in the villages. The activities of the Congress are to-day directed towards the development and the growth of our villages. The village Industries Associations. The Spinners Associations are doing their best towards the amelioration of the masses. To-day the entire Congress ideology is tinged with the village work first. Villages are uppermost in the Congress politics and there is therefore no need to entertain any apprehension lest the rights of local bodies in the villages may in any way be attacked."

He pointed out one concrete instance from Hon. Mr. Lathe's speech and said that the Hon. Mr. Lathe hinted that the prohibition can best be achieved through Village Panchayats.

CO-ORDINATION NEEDED

Referring to the old ideal of the village units he said that India in which we are living and with the goal we have in view, the old idea of absolute village life unmindful of the neighbours won't do With full scope to deal with their own internal management, the villages should be placed under the control of some national centralised authority to co-ordinate their efforts towards the achievement of the common goal and objective. If Indian Independence is to be achieved, he said, it can not be achieved on the floor of the Assembly by any very clever pleadings not by isolated village units but by the co-ordinated efforts of all the Panchayats and villagers with fully conscious efforts towards its achievement.

He was sure that the Congress will reflect the voice of the villages and masses and the local self-government will then be complementary to fuller self-government What is desired by the Congress is that people should think for themselves, act for themselves and achieve their desires by their own co-ordinated efforts."

RAMCHANDRA BHAJANA SAMAJ

Appeal For Building Fund

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Navaratri Utsavam conducted by the members of the Sree Ramachandra Bhajana Samaj, Dadar, concluded yesterday. Mr. V. S. Narayana Iyer, one of its founders delivered a short speech appealing to the South Indian community of Bombay in general to contribute liberally for the contemplated Building Fund shortly to be launched.

In the course of his speech he thanked the Musicians, Artistes and donors for their willing and enthusiastic co-operation in the function. He dwelt upon the deviation from the general custom of erecting a Shamiana and the necessity which compelled the Managing Committee this year to do so. Explaining the thriftiness of the Committee he solicited the same cordial response and co-operation for the forthcoming Ramnavami.

The Venerable Order Of St. John

His Majesty the King, has sanctioned the following promotion and admission in the Order as from the 23rd July 1937:

Dr. Dhanjibhoy Hormusji Mehta, C.I.E., late Sanitary Commissioner Baroda, and Kaiser-i-Hind Medallist (First Class), has been promoted to the dignity of Associate Commander (Brother) of the Order.

Dr. Mehelasha Erachji Pavri, J.P., late Captain I.M.S has been admitted as an Associate Serving Brother of the Order.

Dr. Framroze Nowrosjee Kapadia, late Captain, I.M.S., has been nominated by the Council of the Grand Priory of the Order, for admission as an Associate Officer (Brother) of the Order.

TATAS' AIR SERVICE

Resumption Of Our Bombay-Trivandrum Flights

The Aviation Secretary of Tatas' writes:—

The Bombay-Trivandrum service will re-open commencing with the Southbound flight to Trivandrum on Wednesday, the 27th October, 1937, and the Northbound flight leaving Trivandrum on Monday, the 1st November, 1937. The time-table of the above service will be as under:—

Southbound
(Each Wednesday)

		H.M.
Dep.	Bombay	06 30
Arr.	Goa	08 35
Dep.	Goa	09 05
Arr.	Cannanore	11 10
Dep	Cannanore	11 40
Arr.	Trivandrum	13 45

Northbound
(Each Monday)

		H.M.
Dep.	Trivandrum	08 00
Arr.	Cannanore	10 05
Dep.	Cannanore	10 35
Arr.	Goa	12 40
Dep.	Goa	13 10
Arr.	Bombay	15 15

Karnatak Friends Union

The Secretary of the Union writes:—

"The third anniversary celebration of the Union was held on Thursday last at 3 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. B. B. Shanker Rao and the following office-bearers have been elected for the year 1937-38: President: Mr. H. G. Puthran. Hon. Secretary: Mr. A. D. Karkera. Hon Treasurer: Mr. M. Ishwar."

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains	Arr H.M	Dep H.M
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 40	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 25	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 0
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 30	
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 35
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from October 1, 1937:—

Trains	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 05
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujerat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 40	
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 35	13 50
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25
'The Flying Ranee' Mondays only from Surat	9 48	
"The Flying Ranee' daily except on Mondays	10 58	
"The Flying Ranee' Mondays only from Bulsar	9 15	
'The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Surat		15 10
'The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Bulsar		15 50
"The Flying Ranee daily except Saturdays to Surat		18 05

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1937

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE

The resolutions of the All-India Muslim League are of varying merit and the more important of these need to be separately considered. The resolution on Palestine is a justly, severe condemnation of British policy. But the League would have done better if, instead of treating the question as a purely communal affair, it had regarded it as one more act of imperialistic aggrandisement and had offered to co-operate with the Congress or invited co-operation from it in a united front against British imperialism. The League rightly warns Britain that if she does not revise her policy in this matter it "would be forced to adopt all necessary measures according to the dictates of their faith." It is to be hoped that the resolution will not be an idle threat. The resolution urging the League to make every effort to make Urdu the universal language of India will be a help in nation-building if in practice Urdu is treated as synonymous with Hindustani and if the League makes actual efforts to spread the language by starting free classes and otherwise. The Congress is already pledged to make Hindustani the national language and is making strenuous efforts to popularise it, using both the Nagari and the Urdu scripts according to the learners' choice.

Congress Cabinets

The League's resolutions regarding Congress are of special importance. One of these protests against "the formation of Ministries in certain Provinces by the Congress in flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of the Government of India Act" and "condemns the Governors for their failure to enforce the Special Powers entrusted to them for safeguarding the interests of Mussalmans and other minorities." But the Constitution requires that the Governor should choose only such persons as Ministers as "collectively command the confidence of the Legislature" and also as foster a "sense of joint responsibility among his Ministers." This rules out heterogeneous elements in a ministry that constitute a standing menace alike to a stable Ministry and a stable majority in the legislature. Else the Governor would have taken the earliest opportunity to play the minorities against the majority. However, as Muslims are fast rallying to the Congress in every province, Congress majorities in the legislature will soon be much stabler than they are now. We shall consider on another occasion the other important resolutions of the League.

Appeal To Gandhiji

The unjust action taken by the League against eminent Congress supporters like Sir Wazir Hassan and Mr. Yakub Hussain will only rouse the Nationalist Muslims all over the country to intensify their efforts to induce Muslims to join the Congress. It is most creditable for these leaders that, when they were given the choice between the Congress and the League, they unhesitatingly chose a nationalist body in preference to a communal one. The action taken against them and other Muslim Congressmen is most regrettable as the driving out of such sturdy nationalists will make the League more and more reactionary; in fact the alliance with Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan's Party is a portent. It is also regrettable as it implies an uncompromising war against Congress and may prejudice any attempts that may be made for a settlement between the two. We note with great disappointment that, though Babu Rajendra Prasad has publicly made a standing offer to get the Congress to endorse the terms of a settlement which he had proposed and which Mr. Jinnah himself had accepted, the League has not yet accepted the offer. Never-the-less it is the duty of Congress which is the only authoritative exponent of nationalism and the impartial guardian of the interests of every community, to take immediate steps to stem the rising tide of hatred by resuming its efforts for a full solution of the communal problem. We would once again most earnestly appeal to Gandhiji to take the initiative in achieving the essential part of his own constructive Programme.

The Executive & The Judiciary

A recent pronouncement of the Prime Minister of Madras that since popular Governments are now functioning in some of the provinces there is no longer the same necessity for the separation of the judicial and executive functions as there was heretofore, gave rise to apprehensions in the public mind as to whether the Congress Ministries had arrived at some sort of common understanding to relegate the question to the background, at any rate for the present. A similar disposition to treat the question as of secondary importance was displayed by a Minister in the United Provinces, but when pressed for a clearer statement of policy, he was obliged to give an assurance that the separation of the executive from the judiciary would be taken up as early as possible. As every one knows, the separation of the judicial from the executive functions has been among the foremost demands of the Indian National Congress and resolutions on the subject had been hardy annuals at the Congress sessions till the Congress resolved on launching the Civil Disobedience movement to get the entire machinery of Government overhauled. For Congress Ministries, therefore, to take any decisions contrary to the long-accepted Congress policy would be unpardonable, especially so, if the same be done behind the back of the Congress. But, one need have little fear that Congress Ministries will commit any such blunder.

The subject is coming up before the All-India Congress Committee in a few days and is sure to be thrashed out fully. If any of the Congress leaders, including Ministers, are disposed to view the subject in the same light as the Madras Premier, they will no doubt stress their point of view. But, one may be sure that very few in the All-India Congress Committee will endorse the opinion that simply because Congress Ministries are now in office, there is no longer any necessity for the separation of the judiciary from the executive. In every civilised State a clean-cut separation is insisted upon, in the interests of the independence of the judiciary and the purity of justice. Merely because a "popular" Government has been installed in office, one cannot expect the entire machinery of administration to run on democratic lines. To hope for such a thing would be to put too high a value on personalities and too little on the principles of administration. As well pointed out by our contemporary, the "Indian Social Reformer" the other day, "the existence of a popular Government, if anything, is a special reason for keeping the two functions separate in the interests of freedom of thought and speech. Executive Governments relying on popular support are apt to deal with dissent more high-handedly than autocracies which had the spectre of revolution always before their eyes. . . . Politics is a science and political theory does not change with changing circumstances." We have no doubt that on calmer reflection Syt. Rajagopalachari will be disposed to endorse this view. The Congress Ministries should lose no time in tackling the subject in right earnest. No doubt, the subject is one of considerable complexity and will entail overhauling of the machinery of justice to a large extent. It may entail also a good deal of extra burdens on the State. But none of these considerations can and should weigh against the paramount considerations of the independence of the judiciary and the purity of justice.

The Elephanta Catastrophe

Sir Girjashankar Bajpai, Education Secretary to the Government of India, will soon arrive in Bombay and is expected to inspect the catastrophic damage that has been done to the world-renowned sculptures at the Elephanta Caves. We understand that the Archaeological Survey has started the work of repairing and restoring the damaged sculptures. We are glad that the work has started. But the neglect hitherto displayed by the department and the answers in Central Legislature a few weeks ago make it essential that the public should now be in possession of more precise and authentic information about the exact extent of the damage to the sculptures and the nature and character of the measures for their repair and preservation decided upon by the Archaeological Survey.

We are also glad to know that the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the damage done to these sculptures will soon be published. We hope the Survey will publish it in full, not excluding the evidence and suggestions recorded by the Committee. As a national institution entrusted with the interpretation of the nation's art and cultural heritage, we expect the Archaeological Survey to cultivate the ways and means by which it could reach the popular mind and actively educate it. The Markham report and the proposed museums conference to be organised soon, we understand at Delhi, will be, nationally, a failure if that point of view is not clearly understood in the discussion of what might degenerate into merely administrative formula. We shall soon have occasion to discuss at greater length the Markham report as well as the museums conference which seems to have been inspired by it and where to all intents and purposes, it will be the sole basis of discussion. In the meantime, we expect the Archaeological Survey to expedite the publication of the Blackiston report and evidence and the measures for the adequate preservation of the sculptures at the Elephanta Caves.

CONGRESS AND INDIAN STATES

Dangers Of Non-Intervention Policy

(BY R. KRISHNA IYER.)

The First Local Bodies Conference consisting of the Municipal Councils, Taluk Boards and District Boards of the Mysore State is to be held on the 17th and 18th instant at Mysore. The Mysore Municipality which has a majority of elected seats, decided to give a civic address to Mr. K. F. Nariman, who presides over the Conference. The Mysore Government have vetoed the resolution. The "Hindu" of the 10th October contains the Government order which states that "Government do not consider it appropriate (mark the word) for the council to present an address to Mr. K. F. Nariman and are unable to sanction the expenditure that has been proposed to incur in that connection." I wish the Mysore Government had made clear why it is inappropriate to give a civic address to Mr. Nariman who is an accredited leader in the country. The Bangalore and Mysore Municipalities are governed by one and the same Act with the single exception that while the Bangalore Municipality has an elected President with a Government Officer as Commissioner, the Mysore Municipality has an official President. Some time in 1935 the Bangalore Municipality gave a civic address to the very same Mr. Nariman and the same Government under Sir Mirza Ismail did not find it inappropriate either to veto the address or refuse to sanction the expenditure. What has happened to Mr. Nariman between 1935 and 1937? Has he become "Red" like Mrs. Kamaladevi and Mr. Masani who were banned from speaking in Mysore State? No, the reason is that the Mysore Government has become panicky from January 1937. The State Congress woke up from its lethargy and following the lead of British India decided to contest the elections to the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council on the Congress constructive programme. Outside leaders were prevented from helping this election propaganda and yet the Congress succeeded in capturing most of the seats which it contested. From this day a regular tirade against the Congress has been going on and to-day the Chief Congress leaders, members of the Council of Action, are in the State lock-up having refused to give security for good behaviour. The Mysore Government consistent with their attitude to the Congress cannot now honour a Congress leader who might have been fit for the honour in 1935 when the State Congress was not as active as it is to-day. There is a further reason for the inappropriateness.

People's Party

The People's Party in Mysore, hitherto the counterpart of the Justice Party in Madras, under the leadership of Mr. K. Chengalraya Reddi, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., and Mr. H. C. Dasappa, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., decided last month to join the Congress and thus the nationalist forces in the State are now mobilised against the Government. This party was backing the Dewan all these years and the Congress could not do much. As the repercussions of the Government, the party has now confessed that they must join the Congress and fight for the people's rights. At this

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 4.)

SOVIET PURGES

Real Reasons For Them Are Entirely Different From Those Suggested By Foreign Observers

By A. AZIZ AZAD.

MOSCOW, Sept. 25
(By Air Mail)

The endless series of purges and counter-revolutionary trials, bringing to light a number of spies and agents of foreign Governments, of which the Soviet and foreign press have been giving detailed accounts, have caused surprised questioning all the world over as to the real causes necessitating such purges. They have also given rise to a great many rumours, some asserting that there is general discontent in the country against the Communist regime; that the opposition within the Communist party has gained considerable strength and has adopted such a hostile attitude towards Stalin and his group that they have been compelled to adopt vigorous measures to do away with their opponents.

Foreign Opinions

Other rumours, on the contrary, assert that Soviet Russia is becoming nationalistic instead of international in its viewpoint; that Communism has failed in Russia as far as the uniting of all nationalities into one strong nation is concerned, that Soviet Russia is adopting a form outwardly resembling in every way that existing in the other European countries, and so on and so forth.

In my opinion the real reasons for the present process that is going on in Soviet Russia, are entirely different from those enumerated in the above rumours, gossip, opinion of the world press, and of foreign students of Soviet politics. None of which, of course, corresponds to reality and truth, though almost all of them contain some hints and indications as to the great process dictated to the present regime by the necessity of circumstances, time, and great economic and political changes, as well as by the acute international situation, and, last but not the least, by the basic principles of Karl Marx's theory of class-struggle. I shall try to give a vivid analysis of conditions prevailing in Soviet Russia to-day as they appear to me.

History Of Class War In Russia

The present Communist regime of Russia is based on the theory of class war, which naturally creates a seemingly endless state of war between classes, the proletariat (the present rulers) and the bourgeoisie (the former rulers). The first armed clash occurred in Russia between these blood-thirsty, hostile enemies, in 1905, with the result that the bourgeoisie forces, after heavy losses, managed to gain the upper hand. The second and decisive clash occurred between them in 1917, at a time when the Russian bourgeoisie was weak, owing to its participation in the world war; as a consequence it was overthrown and the Russian Empire fell into the hands of the proletariat headed by the Communists.

This victory of the proletariat in Russia was followed by a long and most bloody civil war. The overthrown bourgeoisie put up a strong resistance with the aid of their class brothers in other countries who willingly and voluntarily came to the support of their Russian colleagues. The painful period of civil war, though it caused epidemics, famine, and wrought enormous havoc and devastation, nevertheless, brought a second and decisive victory to the proletariat of Russia which constituted an overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of Russia. They, immediately after their victory in the civil war, set to reconstructing, mending and repairing the old devastated industry and economy of the country, while the defeated enemy, whose number was considerable, disguised in various ways, mingled among the proletariat and having well-masked themselves, opened a subversive war against their class enemies, the Soviet Union, the Communist regime.

Enemy In New Masks

Although the anti-communist forces acted in their hostile designs against their enemies every time with new weapons, new tactics, and well-masked, they were almost always defeated and caught red-handed, due to the prompt counter-actions of the Government which were based, it seems, on the principle, "Always look upon a member of an alien class as an enemy."

The stronger the Bolsheviks became, the more strenuous their offensive became against their class enemy. Their objective, now it is quite clear, was to annihilate the class enemy to its last member. So much so that along with every step ahead, taken by the Bolsheviks, a fresh blow was given to that group of the enemy forces which showed signs of opposition. Thus, during the first five-year plan, the former members of the aristocracy, bureaucracy, and the industrialists were struck down, while when the New Economic policy was outlawed, the brunt of the burden and object of the Communist offensive became the businessmen—both the remnants of the old business groups, and those newly created by the New Economic Policy.

During the process of industrialization of Soviet Russia a vast number of former engineers, technicians and highly qualified workers formerly employed by the Russian and foreign industrialists, who later offered their services to the Soviets and declared them-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

END THE CONTROVERSY

Mr. Nariman's statement makes painful reading because of his self-denying ordinance not to seek, for a time, re-election to the "positions and places of trust that I now enjoy". But his characteristic noble motive in this self-effacement, namely, his hope that "passions and bitterness may cease and peace and harmony may be restored," will, we trust, inspire all concerned to help him by stopping the controversy connected with him and thus enable him either not to go so far in his self-denial as he proposes to do or to resume his accustomed place in Congress politics at a very early date. It is clear from the statement that he was misled in his attitude towards Sardar Vallabhbhai by certain "statements made by some of the legislators" who elected the Leader of the Bombay Parliamentary Party and he has admitted that the charge against Sirdar Vallabhbhai was entirely unfounded. It is equally clear that there is now no ground whatsoever for carrying on the controversy any longer. Mr. Nariman himself states that he "is satisfied with the verdict of judges of my choice". Moreover, as Gandhiji observes, the controversy has been extremely "bitter and unseemly" and "has robbed the public activity in Bombay of its usual zest and joy". We share his hope that the public and the Press will end the controversy for good. They will also share with Gandhiji his "debt of deep gratitude to Mr. Bahadurji for having shared the labours with me from a high sense of public duty." Gratitude is also due to Gandhiji who, at Mr. Nariman's own request, undertook and carried on a most distressing inquiry in spite of his ill-health and who also persuaded Mr. Bahadurji to go through it independently.

ITALY & SPAIN.

Though Italy has realised the necessity of moderating her tone, to some extent, at the meetings of the Non-Intervention Committee, it cannot be said that the sponsors of the non-intervention proposal are yet out of the wood. Italy has to make it still clearer whether she abandons her previous demand that before any withdrawal of volunteers can take place, belligerent rights should be accorded to both the sides in Spain. France, and Britain have been insisting that such grant of belligerent rights can only follow and not precede the withdrawal in part at least, of volunteers. Secondly, while Italy has suggested withdrawal of volunteers from Spain in equal number each time, France requires such withdrawal to be effected with the proportions being taken into account. France's demand is not unreasonable since the number of Italian volunteers in Spain is believed to exceed the combined total of volunteers of other nations fighting on the side of republican Spain. It remains to be seen whether she gracefully yields on these two points or prefers to throw off her masks and stands revealed as the self-appointed Dictator of Spanish destiny. The right policy, however, for Britain and France is to open the frontier and permit the Spanish Republic to exercise its rights to import arms and munitions. For, Italy is merely adopting a dilatory policy and has no intention of withdrawing her volunteers.

PRISON REFORM IN U. P.

Most Congress Ministers of today having had personal experience of the inhuman and disgraceful conditions of prison life existing in this country, it is but natural that the early attention of Congress Ministries should have been drawn to the problem of a radical overhauling of the jail administration. Prison reform has proceeded at a snail's pace in India, while every decade and even shorter periods, have seen striking changes introduced in the prison systems of the West including the British and the American, humanising and rationalising more and more the conditions in the jails. Even when, under pressure of public opinion, the provincial Governments in this country appointed committees to investigate the conditions and recommend reforms, the proposals, in most cases, were quietly shelved on plea of inadequacy of funds. The existing state of things, entailing unnecessary harshness of treatment and immense waste of human material, cannot be allowed to continue. Among the latest to address itself to the task is the U. P. Ministry of Jails. As a first and necessary step towards cleaning the Augean stables it proposes to set at liberty some 10,000 short-time prisoners to enable whom to establish themselves in life a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, provided with adequate funds, will be started. Then the questions of revision of the Jail Manual, diet and clothing, classification of prisoners, prison offences and punishment, interviews and letters, prison labour and education of prisoners, etc., will be tackled. The Ministry has invited suggestions and co-operation from the public to enable them thoroughly to overhaul the system. We hope the Bombay Government are also moving in the matter with equal earnestness and speed.

JAWAHARLAL'S MESSAGE

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has drawn a very accurate picture of the present position of civil liberties in this country in the message he has sent to the London Conference on "Civil Liberty in India". The Congress President has done well particularly in dispelling the misunderstanding that, with the advent of the Congress Governments in the seven provinces, civil liberties have been fully restored. While there has been a notable change for the better, numerous hindrances on the ordinary rights of citizenship still remain, thanks to the provisions of the Government of India Act. Again in the non-Congress provinces, the present Governments do not differ in the least from their predecessors and remain the willing tools of Imperialism. The situation is still worse in what is known as Indian India. There is thus much leeway to make and sustained and prolonged efforts will be necessary before Indian people enjoy their full rights of citizenship.

"Vande Matram"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There has been enough controversy of late on the song "Vande Matram" being sung in public meetings. "We heard an echo of this in the Orissa and Madras Legislative Assemblies as well when certain members refused to stand up and a few staged a walk-out. In fact the Muslim members of the Madras Assembly are absenting themselves from the prayer in the Assembly. What a relief it was, therefore, to me to watch the Scout rally held recently at Mhow under the distinguished patronage of the Hon. Mr. Fitze, the Resident for Central India. At the conclusion of the programme "Vande Matram" was sung by a Scout Master and all those present, which included amongst others Hon'ble Mr Fitze and Brigadier Muir, Commanding Mhow Brigade, stood up like one man. How I wish those that are unnecessarily creating a bogey of fear and suspicion about this song which only praises Mother India in glowing terms, took a lesson from this happy incident at Mhow which is incidentally the Headquarters of the Army, British and Indian, in Central India.—Yours, etc.,

"A. B."

TO-DAY'S PERTINENT QUESTION

Did Bhai Parmanand and Mr. Jinnah sit down together to write the addresses which they delivered during the week-end at Karachi and Lucknow respectively?

* * *

"I can well appreciate the view taken by Mr. Jinnah to organize Muslims and would in turn ask Hindus to organize themselves so that they could demand their rights."

—Bhai Parmanand, presiding over Sind Hindus' Conference.

"We must develop power and strength till the Musalmans are fully organised and have acquired that power and strength which must come from the solidarity and the unity of people."

—Mr. M. A. Jinnah, presiding over the Muslim League.

* * *

Here is some more interesting evidence:—

"Talk of the Constituent Assembly is a sham. The Constituent Assembly is only for countries where the constitutions have broken down."

—Bhai Parmanand.

"To ask by a resolution the Governor-General to convey to the Secretary of State for India, to call a constituent assembly on the basis of adult franchise is the height of all ignorance. It shows lack of any sense of proportion."

—Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

* * *

"The feature of the present international situation," according to Mr. Eden, "is proclaimed intervention and glorification of breaches of agreement."

He naturally forgot to mention the third most important feature of the international situation—Britain's timid connivance at the Fascists' intervention and breaches of agreement!

* * *

Mr. Eden said the League can still accomplish much but members are not heedless fanatics. They have to count very seriously the cost of any action.

And that seems about all a 'nation of shopkeepers" can do.

* * *

IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF CRIME

To Be Opened Near London

—Headlines.

An ideal location, indeed, for the study of Imperial Crime!

* * *

Talking about the Constituent Assembly in his Karachi address Bhai Parmanand observed that talking about the Constituent Assembly was a sham!

Perhaps he was right.

* * *

In his address to the Muslim League Mr. Jinnah had occasion to refer to "the worst toadies on earth and the most wicked communalists".

At which, we believe, some of the distinguished front-benchers in the League pandal felt distinctly embarrassed and uncomfortable.

* * *

By the way it was very unfair of the Muslim League Dictator not to have made a special reference to the patriotic and selfless national services of such doughty lieutenants of his as the Nawab of Dacca, Mr. Fazlul Haq and Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan.

* * *

Shakespeare, we are told, had 26 different ways of spelling his name.

And one of those, according to some theorists was B—A—C—O. N!

* * *

An American millionaire has left a trust fund of £4,000 for the purpose of his burial on the moon as soon as rocket travel to the planet is practicable.

The moon, presumably, is his spiritual—and mental—home.

* * *

The mayor rose impressively in his seat and addressed the town council.

"Gentlemen," he said, "for many years now we have been sending our—or—mental deficients to the provincial asylum. This has been a great expense to the rate-payers.

"To-day I am proud to be able to tell you that we have now built an asylum for ourselves."

Sigh Of Relief In European Capitals

TOWARDS AGREEMENT ON SPANISH ISSUE

Grandi's Moderate Tone Gives Rise To Hopes Of Italy's Participation

LONDON, October 16.

Some relief of the previous tension is observable by Reuter's correspondents in most Capitals concerned over to-day's Non-Intervention development.

Atmosphere Of Hope

Although no unduly high hopes are raised in London, there is a general atmosphere of hope, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

Italy's Welcome Step

Sgr. Grandi's acceptance of the principle of the withdrawal of a number of volunteers is viewed with pleasure.

Matter To Be Settled

The fact that Italy has proposed equal withdrawal, whereas the French requested proportional withdrawal, may be able to be treated as a matter for negotiations and subsequently worked out successfully.

The importance of this lies in the French conviction that Italian volunteers enormously outweigh in number the volunteers on the other side.

HOPE FOR SUCCESS

PARIS: Official circles withhold comment but are pleased by Sgr. Grandi's moderate tone. Although all speakers in the Sub-Committee repeated their already well-known views, it is felt that there is a different spirit and, therefore, hopes for success.

BERLIN REACTION

BERLIN: The Press mostly applauds Herr Von Ribbentrop's statement at the Non-Intervention meeting that Germany will resume freedom of action if others did the same.

Political circles do not regard the withdrawal of volunteers as a simple problem, being of the opinion that its discussion will take much time.

ITALY'S TWO CONDITIONS

ROME: Political circles are well satisfied with the course of events agreeing that fair progress has been made notwithstanding Mr. Eden's speech last night, which is held here to be prejudicial to the Non-Intervention meeting and evoked criticisms from Sgr. Grandi and Herr Von Ribbentrop to-day.

Stress is laid on Italy's two conditions for the withdrawal of volunteers, namely, rigorous control and recognition of belligerent rights but it is not hitherto made clear whether Italy will agree to withdrawal before recognition, as she formerly refused.—Reuter.

Shop Assistants Organise & Formulate Their Demands

SARDAR ASSURES CONGRESS SYMPATHY TO BOMBAY CONFERENCE

The Bombay Shop Assistant Conference held its adjourned sitting on Sunday evening at Madhav Baug under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and concluded its sittings at midnight, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai and the Hon. Mr. Pakwasa were among those present.

A message was received from Honourable Mr. Anugrah Narain Singh, the Finance Minister of Bihar carrying the continued portfolios of Finance, Local Self-Government and Labour, expressing his surprise at the inordinately long hours of employment obtaining in Bombay.

Fifteen resolutions dealing with the conditions of Shop-Assistants and proposals for forming a Federation of Shop-Assistants were passed.

STOP NIGHT DEALINGS.

One resolution emphatically condemns the practice of night dealings in forward transactions in various markets and requests the Congress Ministry to ban such practice. Another resolution advocated the formation of an employment Bureau by the Government and referred in appreciative terms to the part played by the Gumasthas in the last Civil Disobedience Movement.

An amendment which advocated reduction of rents by 25 per cent. to the existing ones was defeated while the original resolution which advocated the above reduction but only under a limit of rentals below Rs. 50 was passed.

PLEA FOR RENT ACT.

The enactment of a Rent Act was advocated as rent ate away a big slice of the income of the middleclass of the city.

SARDAR'S ADDRESS

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressing the Conference said though he knew the conditions under which they were being made to work. The question before them was how to get relief and the Conference was convened for that purpose. They were living in a working-class era and anybody who worked for his livelihood was viewed with sympathy.

Whenever a class organised itself and it was an exploited class, they naturally received sympathy quite spontaneously. He exhorted them to organise themselves but also cautioned them to proceed carefully.

They had selected a good president to guide them in their deliberations which factor naturally focussed the attention of all.

Their success lay in their own hands but others also would sympathise with them in their cause.

But it was quite possible in spite of favourable legislation, those who wanted to violate the law could easily do so. Evasion was quite a common thing in the then existing circumstances.

Though the employers might be forced to follow the law, they would not act in a spirit of love, sympathy and respect unless they were won over by a just cause.

Their case lay then in very able hands, but they should not always expect help from others. They should get self-conscious and should take up their cause into their own hands.

In conclusion, he congratulated them on their successful arrangements.

PRESIDENT'S CLOSING REMARKS

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj concluding the proceedings at a late hour Congratulated the organisers on their businesslike conduct enabling him to bring the session to a close according to schedule.

Now having passed several resolutions, it was their moral and bounden duty to translate them into action and he prayed to God to enable them to do so.

Continuing Seth Jamnalal warned them not to follow trade unions principles in the matter of organisation.

Concluding he wished success to them in their endeavours.

FEDERATION FORMED

Mr. Meherally was elected the President of the "Federation" amidst cheers and a managing committee from among those who participated in the Conference was also elected.

Among the other important resolutions passed were those touching eight-hour day, 48-hour week, prohibition of child labour, forming of staff associations, provisions of gratuity, pension, etc., condemnation of Mr. Batliwala's arrest and calling a Bombay Presidency Gumasthas' Conference.

With the singing of the "Bande Mataram" the proceedings came to a close.

(Text of resolutions will appear in our next issue).

LONDON, Oct. 15.

It is anticipated that there will be little of Indian interest in the forthcoming Parliamentary session.

There will possibly be some reference to Their Majesties' projected Indian tour in the King's speech.—Reuter.

JUSTICE FOR SHOP ASSISTANTS

Seth Jamnalaljs' Appeal To Merchants

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj in the course of his presidential speech at the shop assistants Conference on Saturday said that at first he was reluctant to accept the presidentship of the Conference, but when he thought over it and realized that there really was no occasion for any kind of conflict between the employers and the employed, and it was only a question of bringing about the necessary reforms, he accepted the responsibility.

He drew a picture of the relationship between the employers and the employed in bygone days, when they used to treat them as members of their own family. There used to be perfect co-operation. His own father, he said, who would even chastise his employees, when occasion arose, used to give them all help at time of need.

But, here the president sounded a note of caution that they should not loose their individuality.

They should act in such a manner that the genuine grievances

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Shop Assistants' Conference.

of employed would not go unredressed.

There were three needs before them: regulation of hours of work and holidays; adequate wages; and establishment of an organization for all the workers in the City and Suburbs of Bombay to take steps for their social, economic and cultural uplift.

VITAL ISSUE.

But the most important of them was the question of regulation of hours of work. That the present state of hours of work was regrettable, no body could deny.

The limitation of hours was conducive to better work, as in such a case ample relief in out-of-work time would be available. such a relief was doubly essential, in the interests of both employed and employers.

In his opinion, a nine-hour day was desirable. He thought all-night work should be abolished, yet, if in the interests of any particular trade night work was desirable, it should not exceed eight hours.

HOLIDAYS.

The president was of the opinion that there should be no great difficulty in the matter of holidays. A holiday every week was essential and one month's holiday after one year's hard labour was due.

About wages, he was of opinion that the shop-assistants should be kept above want.

Where trade was affluent the assistants should be provided with bonus, provident fund and pension.

Descipline was the most important thing in an organization. If they wanted to organize effectively, they should take up the responsibility.

WEAPON OF STRIKE.

He was of the opinion that a shop-assistants' organization should not be built up on Trade Union principles, which were applicable to mill-workers.

The instrument of strike, which was regarded both as proper and effective by Labour Unions could not be used by them without grave harm being done. The only way they should proceed on was of mutual settlement.

He also appealed to the merchants to take up the matter in a spirit of love.

Attempts should also be made to arrive at an understanding with the merchants about the hours of work and it should be put into practice in the organized markets and business associations of Bombay.

Ultimately he was of the opinion that the interests of the merchants as well as of those assistants were safe in the hands of the Congress Ministry.

CONGRESS AND INDIAN STATES

(Continued from Page 6.)

stage how can the Government allow an outstanding Congress leader like Mr. Nariman being honoured with a civic address in the very capital of the State and that too during the Dusserah celebrations?

Why This Repression?

In the same Government order it is stated that according to Government the Local Bodies Conference is not organised "at the instance of any responsible local body in the State" and that "Government are also doubtful about its utility." Who are those who have convened the conference and what are the reasons for the Government to consider that they are not "responsible." The Executive Committee of the Conference consists of District Board and Municipal Council members. The Chairman of the Reception Committee is Mr. B. S. Puttuswamy, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., President of the Mysore District Board. Among the Vice-Chairmen are Mr. H. C. Dasappa, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Mr. P. Seetharamiah, B.A., B.L., Mr. S. Rangaramiah, B.A., LL.B., (all Mysore Municipal Councillors), Sowcar K. C. Subbanna, Member of Mysore District Board and Representative Assembly and Mr K. M. Krishnappa Gowda, Vice-President of Mysore District Board. The Treasurer is Mr P. Gopalakrishna Setty, B.A., B.L., Municipal Councillor and the two Secretaries are Messrs T. S. Rajagopala Iyengar, M.A., B.L., and T. Mariappa, B.A., LL.B Both Municipal Councillors. May I ask your readers if these gentlemen connected with the District Board and Municipal Council of Mysore are not responsible enough to convene a conference of all Local Bodies in the State for furthering local self-government work? Local Self-Government in Mysore is still in its primitive stages and the Government do not want that the people should organise to demand more powers for them. That is the whole essence of pouring cold water over an attempt which any Government should welcome as displaying a forward and progressive spirit among the people. Further the leaders of this Conference are the erstwhile supporters of the Dewan and have now joined the Congress. How can then the Conference look "responsible" in the eyes of the Government? This is another instance of the way things are drifting even in the most "model" State in India and those that have eyes can see the dangers of the non-intervention policy of the Congress which some of the right-wing Congressmen still persist in pursuing. When are the States subjects to see the day when they can breathe the same spirit of freedom as in British India?

BATLIWALA IN SESSIONS COURT

Order Reserved In Bail Application

(From A Correspondent).

NELLORE, Oct. 16.

The bail application was moved to-day in the Sessions Court, regarding Mr Batliwala, who is accused of Sedition. The accused was present by special permission. Thousands crowded the court room.

Mr. T. V. Sivaramayya, Defence Counsel, argued that the accused's speech was not directed against the present Government, and, with Congress in office in Madras it could not "prima facie," be called Sedition and that the offence, if any, was purely technical.

Mr. V. L. Ethiraj, the Crown Prosecutor, Madras, opposed the grant of bail.

Orders are reserved till Monday. Conditional release on bail is expected.

An influential defence committee has been formed.

TRICOLOUR ON TALUKA BOARD

MANMAD, Oct. 16.

The Nandgaon Taluka Local Board passed a resolution that the National Flag be hoisted on its offices at Nandgaon.—United Press.

Federal Municipality For Suburbs

L. S. G. CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

Demand For Restoration Of Kurla Municipality

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Sunday.

"Ever since the Congress Ministry came into power, there has been visible a new orientation in the outlook of the people, and they have been moved to set their house in order and complement the efforts of the Congress Ministry to further one common aim of betterment of our life.

"The Conference which meets to-day is designed to do its humble mite to co-operate with the Congress Ministry in their objective."

This was declared to be the object of the Suburban District Local Self-Government Conference that met to-day evening at Vile Parle Chhavni building under the presidentship of Sriyut Haribhai Tulpule. The Conference was convened under the auspices of the Suburban District Congress Committee. It was largely attended including the members of the various local units and representatives of the different institutions.

AIMS AND OBJECTS

After explaining the aims and objects of the Conference to meet the local problems, Mr. Ramnikrai Mehta said that the Suburban District Congress workers had ever been working their best to further the objects and programmes of the Congress such as the prohibition, the educational problems, etc.

POWERFUL UNITS

On the proposal of Sjt. S. S. Naik and Smt. Gangaben Patel supporting, Mr. Haribhai Tulpule occupied the chair.

Mr. Tulpule in the course of his address said that the foremost point that he would like to keep in mind before discussing any problem is that India was primarily an agricultural country and as such the villages were the most powerful units. The villages could make or unmake India, and the Indian National Congress also had kept this point in view and framed its policy on the strengthening and reorganization of villages. In problems that face the administration of local units, the villages were an important consideration and their fight for freedom would not be achieved, if villages were in the condition they found them today. Coming to the local problems, he said: "Our municipality and its laws are found to be defective and require definite improvement on a wider scale. If our municipal administration is really to be successful, the persons running it must be inspired by the spirit of service and sacrifice."

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

"India had a proud record of village administration and the village panchayats in those days were doing very useful service. Unfortunately, the villages and their panchayats have come to a very precarious condition. Governments have often professed to improve their condition by establishing the Panchayats in villages ever since 1907. But the laws of the panchayats, owsoever wide, have for some reason or other been neglected, and it is now upto the Congress Ministry that the villages look to their regeneration through proper functioning of the panchayats. Such properly functioning panchayats alone can create the effective foundation of the Local Self-Government and thus take up nearer our goal of Self-Government.

The Conference then took up some non-controversial resolution such as the need for establishment of suburban water works, etc. But the main resolution into which a little heat was imported was the one moved by Mr. Shantilal Shah. The resolution which was ultimately passed by the Conference by a large majority reads thus:—

"In view of the magnitude of such problems as water supply, drainage, lightning, education and roads, etc., which cannot be solved by small individual units, this Conference is of the opinion that the proper form of Local-Self Government for Bombay suburbs is the federated body in charge of the larger problems with small local units in charge of local problems.'

Mr. J. K. Mehta, the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Vice-President, Bandra Municipality, opposed the resolution and advocated the retention of individual local units intact.

Mr. Gunvantrai Desai, a Member of the Vile Parle Municipality, moved an amendment and said that instead of federated body, he would prefer a separate Suburban Municipality, an additional body to meet such high and heavy schemes. But his amendment also negatived and the original resolution was declared passed by large majority.

KURLA MUNICIPALITY

The other important resolution was the demand for earliest restoration of the Kurla Municipality which has been suspended since 1934.

After some discussion the resolution was declared carried by large majority.

The question of joint electorate and the desirability of forming a Congress Party in Bombay Suburban District to contest the coming local bodies election were carried unanimously without any opposition.

With a vote of thanks to the President and the singing of "Vande Mataram" the proceedings of the Conference terminated at 7-30 p.m.

Yardstick To Measure National Strength

Jawahar Speaks Of Freedom To Frontier People

PESHAWAR, Oct. 16

Pandit Jawaharlal earnestly appealed for a united effort for achieving freedom.

He referred to the appellation of "Fakhri Afghan" which the Frontier people lovingly bestowed upon Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and said it would be more appropriate to call him "Aakhri Hind."

LIVING PART OF INDIA

Pandit Nehru said that the Frontier had been a historical place of India for ages. It was a living part of India. Even her differences were created but they should not get involved in them. The British Government were interested in these differences, which were created under the garb of religion. The Congress had declared freedom for all religions and cultures. Communal questions, he said, took either the form of a demand for greater representation in the Legislature or in Services. But these questions could not solve the question of India's poverty. They were created for those persons desirous of going to the Legislatures or getting into the Services. The real question before the country was framing a new Constitution through a Constituent Assembly. The Congress was moving in that direction

NATIONAL STRENGTH

The Frontier people were brave people, Pandit Nehru continued, but they should know that a mere percentage would not do to increase the nation's strength. The mere counting of heads, like those of sheep and cattle could not make a strong nation. Had it been so, India would not have been a slave at all. A different yardstick was used for measuring national strength.

Pandit Nehru declared that communal issues were raised for diverting the people's attention from freedom and bigger issues. The mere replacement of high English officials by Indian officials would not free India. They were not against the officials, but against the system of Government, although foreigners, by right, could not become officials in their land. But that was a different question. Their fight was proceeding on different, fundamental principles. The Punjab had not changed at all during the last few months. To his mind, the only discernible difference was that the Government had discovered a few persons as a screen from behind whom the Government were suppressing people in the same old fashion.

Pandit Nehru continued that as long as the British Army was present in India, they could not be free. That Army was sitting over the heads of both Dr. Khan Saheb and them. They had been given some power, so that they might not drift considerably towards revolution. But even that was a sign of their increasing strength. When power was transferred from a handful of Englishmen to the Indian nation, then Swaraj would be attained. They did not want that the Government should remain with a handful of men, whether English or Indian. They wanted freedom, so that their country should be able to banish poverty and compete with other countries in all respects.—A P

ONLY SOLUTION FOR FRONTIER PROBLEM

Nawahar Pleads For Mutual Understanding

PESHAWAR, Oct. 15.

A mammoth public meeting held last night under the Presidentship of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the residents of the Peshawar Cantonment presented an address of welcome to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President.

The Pandit, in his speech, said that he had not come as a guest, but as a family member for seeking a part of the home, to meet comrades, to listen to them rather than speak, and to explore ways and means to face our present difficulties.

Continuing Panditji said that wherever he went he took the message of poverty with him, but it was unnecessary to do here, "as you have already suffered sufficiently for its sake." All the same its discussion was unavoidable, as without it removing India's poverty was impossible.

Pandit Nehru declared it was his firm faith that in the present world struggle India as a component part could not but be affected. Sooner or later India must be free.

FRONTIER PROBLEM.

Regarding the present Frontier disturbances Panditji said that the Frontier people, being chowkidars, unlike the rest of India, had special responsibilities to remain alert and save the country from foreign attacks He added that ever since the advent of the British Raj in India the Frontier troubles had begun Wars with our neighbours were fought with the money from the coffers of poor India, and over and above all this, relations with our neighbours had got strained Those on the other side of the frontier suffered bombardment and those on this side of the Frontier suffered kidnapping, looting and robbery, which ought not to happen

THE SOLUTION

He was of opinion that the Britishers had obviously no intention of solving the problem, which could be done, not by military strength, but by mutual understanding and consultation. He advised the people to understand the question rightly and not to divert their attention to side issues, comparatively less important. Otherwise the goal of Complete Independence could be lost sight of, without which India's pressing poverty would be irremovable.—A.P.

LEADERS' PHOTOS IN SCHOOLS

Frontier Assembly Congress Party's Move

DEHRA ISMAIL KHAN, Oct. 15.

It is learnt from a reliable source that Congress Party of the Frontier Assembly is trying to make it compulsory that photos of the national leaders viz. Mahatma Gandhi, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan etc. be hung in all the National schools of the Province and that the students should wear Gandhi caps and "Khaddar" dress.—A. P.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE TALKS

Official Communique

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

A communique on the Indo-British trade talks states:—

Owing to the protracted nature of trade discussions, the Government of India have instructed their delegate to return to India for consultations. It is proposed to resume negotiations from India as soon as possible with the continued assistance of the non-official advisers, a majority of whom have already left for India.

Trade relations between the two countries will in the meantime be maintained on the present temporary basis.—United Press

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

Will Close On

20th October. 1937

Soviet Purges

(Continued from page 6)

selves the friends of contemporary Russia, were found in league with the class enemy. It was shortly afterwards brought to light that these gentlemen entered Soviet service merely to wreck Soviet industry from within. The Soviet had no skilled workers, engineers, and technicians of their own. When these were available fierce attack was launched against the masked enemies taking shelter in the industrial enterprises of Soviet Russia. The memorable Shakhtinsky trial, trial of Ranzin, etc., are examples of this attack

War On The Kulaks

When the Soviets undertook to reorganize and intensify rural industry and agriculture they were met by a huge army of class enemies—the kulkas (well-to-do peasants) and remnants of the landlords. The Soviet fight against this section of the enemy almost endangered its own existence, but agriculture being the chief industry of Russia, and the basis of its economy, could not be left in possession of its enemies. The kulkas were successfully liquidated and agriculture reorganized on a modern up-to-date basis, and the problem of land and cultivation solved once and for all in this country.

The Romanoff dynasty of Russia, covering over one-sixth of the earth's surface and with a population of not less than one hundred and fifty million, naturally was supported by huge numbers of those sections and classes of society which formed the pillars of that Great Empire. The elements, which were blind supporters of the Tsarist regime, an element which fought against the Bolsheviks to their last drops of blood, an element against which the Bolsheviks are up in arms to annihilate, the element termed by the Bolsheviks as class enemies.

Although the Great War, the civil wars, the industrial and agricultural purges, the abolition of N. E. P. and a great number of other trials, processes, etc., decreased the number of the class enemies against the new regime, thy did not put an end to them. As we have already said, their number was enormous before the revolution.

As far back as 1930, Stalin said in one of his speeches that though the class enemy had been defeated, he had not been completely wiped out. An it is probably to achieve this purpose that the chain of purges continues. "The class elemy must be wiped out." Such was, and is the slogan of the Communist party in Russia to-day.

Agents Of Foreign Powers

Russia, with its enormous human and material resources, could not but form a bone of contention and object of greed or some certain foreign countries, who, on one hand, see a great danger in Soviet Russia's ever-growing power, military as well as economic and industrial; and, on the other hand, in order to quench their colonial thirst, assert the Soviet statesmen, certain, Powers plan to see the Soviet Union dismembered as China is being dismembered today. With this end in view, these foreign Powers have managed to send enormous numbers of their spies into Soviet Russia, according to the same sources. These spies launched destructive work against this country, and employed Soviet citizens as their agents to carry on this work. The overwhelming majority of these Soviet citizens, it must be made clear, belong to the remnants of the class enemies, well-masked as loyalists. They lose no chance of striking a blow at the Soviet Government.

Not a minor part against the existing regime is played by that section of the former members of the Communist party, now termed Trotskyites, Zinovievites, Bukharinites or the followers of Rykan, the former Premier of the U.S.S.R. This was disclosed by the trial of the Trotsky-Zinovievites and the processes connected with the murder of Kirov. These groups stand for re-introducing, into the Soviet Union, capitalism, in the beginning in a modified form, of course. In order to carry out their designs these groups came into agreement with Germany and Japan against the existing regime in Russia. With this aid they plotted to overthrow the Soviet government and kill Stalin who is the brains of this regime.

Now when the Soviet Union, on one hand, is being immediately threatened by war, and, on the other hand, feels itself strong enough to cope with the remnants of the enemy forces, it has boldly launched a strenuous campaign to do away with all the 'foreign spies and their Russian agents'; to do away with all persons under suspicion occupying high and responsible posts, under whose authority they are carrying out their most dangerous and destructive work; this objective is being completed at present. It is in this connection that we hear every now and then of the downfall of this or that former 'persona grata' in Soviet Russia.

Combing The Department

In Communist circles it is said that the present purge is likely to be the final one, let us hope so. Meanwhile, it has affected the most important branches of Soviet Government offices. The Defence Commissariat has been cleared of Marshall Tukhachevsky and a number of other former Soviet generals, who, it is said, were in league with Germany and were plotting to wreck the Red Army from within and thus cause a defeat in the event of war

The Home Commissariat was found to be full of hostile Soviet elements, who with their awful and brutal unlawful activities, were poisoning the feelings of Soviet citizens against the Government. The former Home Commissar himself is under arrest and is likely to face a trial.

The Foreign Commissariat has also been cleansed of persons who were found to be "double-dealers". In short, almost all the Soviet Government high offices have been in some way or other affected by the present purge One cannot but mention in this respect the following fact. Almost all the vacancies caused by the present purge are being filled with Soviet youths who are full of energy, sincere, patriotic and promising, though in most cases lacking experience. The first results of these changes are beginning to show in the work of these offices in a favourable manner. More efficiency, more accuracy, less red-tape are beginning to be noticed in the work of these offices.

Nationalistic Tendency

Now a word about the Soviet's becoming a nationalistic State Yes, there were and still are, a number of occurrences which indicate that Socialist U.S.S.R. is changing in the Nationalistic Russia. These ideas were expressed in the European Press for the first time, two years ago when the first use of the word "Rodina" or "Motherland", was made by the Russian Press Now, considerable time has passed and nothing has happened to support this indication, in the way prophesied. However, the present moulders of Russian destiny have at last realized that nationalism, love for one's country one's own people, one's own language and one's own culture, is the best and strongest nucleus around which people, irrespective of religion race caste, creed, or political regime can be united and formed into a strong union. The slogan, "socialism" is in my opinion, like religion, which in former times was a great force, and impulse in uniting a people, as, for example, in the Mohamadan advent in India, the Crusades etc., but has now lost its propelling power and ability to attract. On the other hand, the strength which is latent in the words "my country", "my people", "my culture", is natural and inexhaustive. It has the same effect on people of all nationalities irrespective of their mental, material, or physical development. The Communists have now fully realised the great power of the "Nation Feeling", "National Pride", and "National Hatred" and are now using it without sacrificing the content of their creed, at least for the time being. They may not turn from their great ideals of carrying on the work of building socialism, but they will undoubtedly use every bit of national feeling to keep their family of nations united, both as separate nationalities and as a whole union of nations.

Propagandist Film

The recent release of the excellently produced historical film, Peter the First, celebrating the 125th anniversary of Napoleon's defeat at Baradina near Moscow, which pays tribute to the Russian general, Kutuzov; and the newly published history text-book for use in Soviet schools, are but a few examples of this tendency, out of a great number.

One must also be very careful in forming the opinion that while Russia is turning its attention to nationalism for Russia, it is also beginning to show its supremacy over other nationalities. One is likely to think this when he learns that Mr. Cherviakan, President of the White Russian Republic, for some unknown reason committed suicide. Lubchenko, Premier of the same Republic was discharged from his office. The degredation of many high authorities has taken place in Ukraina, Buryot-Mongolia, Kirghizir, Turkmenia, Tadjikistan, Bashkiria, Georgia, Azerbaijan. In Armenia and Uzbekistan local high authorities and responsible officers have been removed from their posts and new ones appointed.

Clearing The Decks

The above-mentioned changes have been made partly because of the general policy of the party, which we have discussed above in detail, and partly because the time has come (the approach of war) when the anti-Government feelings of these gentlemen could no longer be tolerated without grave menace to the existence of the Soviet regime as a whole. Besides, these members of the alien class, in spite of the fact that they enjoyed great support and had the faith of the Central Government, are said to have used their power in ways hostile to the programme of the regime. It is officially stated that Faizullah Khajaev, Rahimbaev and others in Central Asia, while heading the entire rule of that corner of the Soviet Union, established illegal relations with "neighbouring foregn Governments."

There are two factors which are generally quoted by men of opinion which have led the Soviet Government to carry on the present purge on such a huge scale; the approach of war and the beginning of the New Constitutional epoch, under which it will be difficult to carry on such purges. As a matter of fact, that introduction of the New Constitution encouraged a great number of latent hostile elements to increase their hostile activities. Many so-called 'bourgeoisie nationalists' are said to have become active and under the instructions of their foreign "advisors" began to prepare for the separation of their National Republics from that of the Soviet Union as provided for, if desired, by the New Soviet constitution.

Class Enemies Among Intelligentsia

Meanwhile "class enemies" have also been found in great numbers among the Soviet writers, poets, dramatists, and other branches of the intelligentsia. A nation-wide anti-foreigner campaign is also in full swing. The overwhelming majority of foreigners residing in Russia have left or are preparing to leave. Particular attention is being paid to those foreigners who have lived in this country for a long time In many cases innocent people have also suffered a great deal before they were proved innocent. However, it must be hoped that the Soviet Government, after ridding itself of its 'masked' enemies, will soon emerge into a normal peaceful life, and continue its great work in the fields of culture, art, education, world peace, and the general progress of its people.

Momins Decide To Join Congress.

Cawnpore Muslim Conferences Demand Adult Franchise

The Cawnpore correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—

The seventh annual session of the United Provinces Jamiatul Ansar Conference opened in Momin Conference 'pandal' on October 10, under the presidentship of Dr. Abdur Razaq who delivered his presidential address after the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Moulvi Asim had spoken. The pandal was overcrowded.

In the evening the second sitting of the All-India Momin Conference was held, over 8,000 being present. Important speeches by Messrs. Nizamuddin, Latifur Rahman and Asim were delivered and resolution passed.

On the morning of October 11 the second sitting of the Provincial Jamiatul Ansar was held. Delegates from all over the province were present in large numbers.

In the evening the last sitting of the All-India Momin Conference was held, attended by about 30,000 persons. Important resolutions appointing a committee to report on whether the Momins should join the Congress or the Muslim League in a body, demanding the amendment of the Tenancy Act to protect landless tenants from ejectment and urging compulsory use of hand-woven cloth were passed.

Mr. Latifur Rahman M.L.A., General Secretary, read his report and submitted the accounts of income and expenditure since the Gaya Conference and in an eloquent speech described how over 700 Momin Committees were functioning all over India.

After a concluding speech by the President the session of the Momin Conference ended.

Late in the night thereafter the last sitting of the Jamiatul Ansar was held, at which important resolutions demanding adult franchise, asking people to refrain from Shab-i-Barat luxuries and drawing the attention of Government to the deplorable condition of the Momins were passed.

A special feature of these meetings was the presence of women who attended all sittings in large numbers. Mr. Essanullah, Chairman of the Reception Committee, with hundreds of workers and over a thousand volunteers worked day and night to make the Conference a success.

Presidential Address

Shaikh Abdul Aziz (West Khandesh) delivering his presidential address at the sixth session of the All-India Momin Conference held at Cawnpore on October 9, 10 and 11 said:

Our brethren chiefly earn their livelihood from the weaving industry. The nation which has neglected this industry has no place in the world as a nation. Cloth is one of the greatest necessities of life. A country which is void of the weaving, is dependent on other countries for her clothings. Such a country will always remain in degradation.

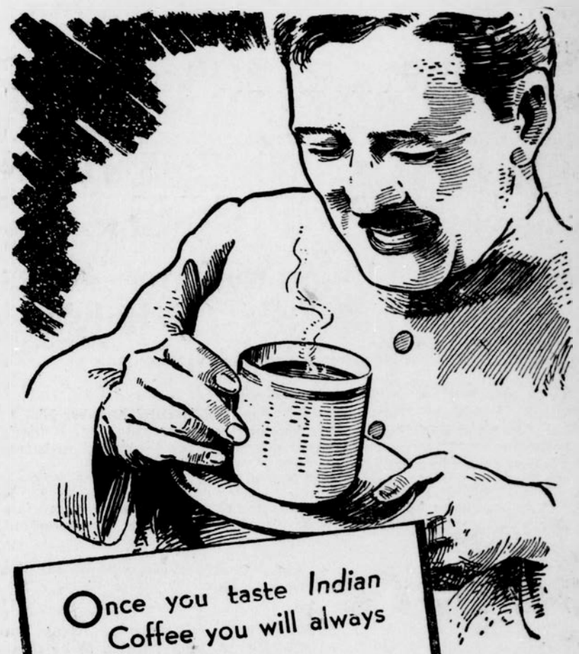
Of course the hand woven cloth will be dearer as compared to other cloth in the market out this slight sacrifices would save the lives of several thousands of our brethren. Unless we ourselves follow this example we cannot expect others to do. Even though the hand woven cloth may not have a good show but at last it is durable beyond doubts We should take a lesson from our fellow community from their free use of Khaddar. We would as well request our leaders and the newspapers to propagate our views and thus save the lives of the dying weavers.

OUR MOVEMENT & POLITICS.

The aim of our movement is equality and the improvement of the social and the economic conditions of our people. It may have some concern with the politics of our country but politics is not the basis of our movement. We want to rebuilt our social structure first. Our brethren must try to get into municipalities, councils and assemblies. They must join Government services. Moreover for the betterment of our economic condition, we are ready to join hands with any organized society provided it approves our aims and objects.

While beginning the foundation trench of the compound wall of a house at Walkeshwar Road Bombay, on October 9 Dev Krishna a labourer was buried under the debris and died on the spot, owing to a land slide Another labourer was extricated alive

The Bombay Coroner's jury recorded a verdict of accidental death at the inquest held to-day



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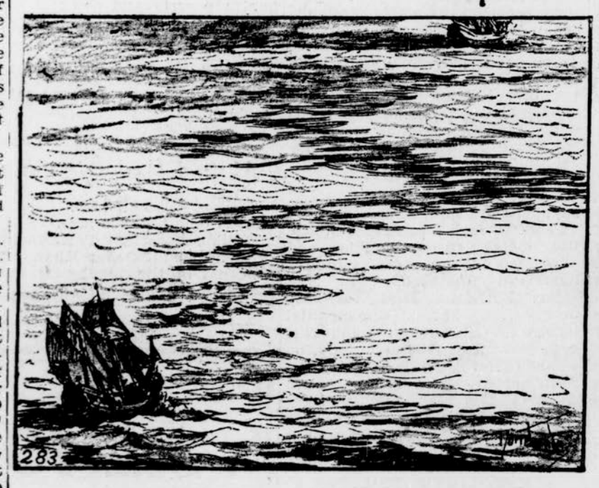
THE THREE MUSKETEERS



TWO SHIPS.

"First you must take your punishment, you miserable man," said Lord Winter who had followed the direction of Felton's look. "But I swear to you by the memory of my beloved brother, that your accomplice shall not escape either."

The soldiers dragged Felton away, and the baron hurried down to the port.

Charles I tried to conceal the death of the duke as long as possible by closing all the ports, thus preventing any ship from slipping away until the fleet had set sail for La Rochelle. But before this order had been given, two vessels had succeeded in reaching the open sea. Milady's ship had weighed anchor as soon as a black flag on the admiral's ship indicated that something unusual had happened.

Criminals often have remarkably good luck in escaping all dangers until Providence suddenly puts a stop to their lawless exploits, and Milady really succeeded in passing through waters guarded by the warships of two nations.

CHOSEN FOR THE ESCORT.

On arriving at Boulogne Milady only stayed long enough to dispatch the following letter:

"To his Eminence Monseigneur the Cardinal Richelieu, in his camp before Rochelle.

Monseigneur,—Let your Eminence be reassured. His Grace the Duke of Buckingham "will not set out" for France.

P. S.—According to the wishes of your Eminence I shall await your orders at the convent of the Carmelites at Bethune."

During this time nothing new had occurred in the camp at La Rochelle. Only the king, who was bored as always, resolved one day to go incognito and spend the festival of St. Louis at St. Germain. He asked the cardinal to provide him with an escort of twenty musketeers, which request was readily fulfilled. At the cardinal's orders M de Treville packed his portmanteau, and knowing how anxious the four friends were to go to Paris without being aware of the reason, it goes without saying that he chose them to form part of the escort.

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Science and Industry

Place Of Heavy Industries In A Scheme Of Rural Development

Industrial Plants At Bhadravathi In Mysore State Provides Instructive Example

The following talk on "The Peace of Heavy Industries in the Scheme of Rural Development" was broadcast from Akashwani, Mysore:—

India in the past was purely an agricultural country, and the few needs of her people were met by the supplies from cottage industries spread throughout the country. Following closely the development of industries in other countries, India also began to have a few factories mostly in the nature of cotton and jute mills, and the Indian Railways began to develop for helping trade. Progress achieved in this direction was comparatively small and while other countries forged ahead, India remained backward, and was mostly factories raw materials, and agricultural produce.

After the war, there was some awakening and a number of industries sprung up here and there. Due to the long period of depression following the close of the great War, the progress could not be satisfactory. After the revival of healthy trade conditions, the slumberinf factories are again brisk and more are coming into existence.

A CONTROVERSIAL QUESTION

All thinkers are baffled by this question "Should India industrialise in the same manner as the European countries and America, or go back to village and village industries?" This is a very big and controversial question and its discussion would be outside the scope of this talk. It will therefore be merely stated as a personal opinion that India should have industries and try to make most of her needs, without impairing the back-bone of her life namely villages and village industries. This would be a via media course that would give the most benefit.

One should not forget that without the development of Science and machinery, India stands in danger of being effaced by the on-slaughts of the more aggresive countries. India is great spiritually and very poor materially. Whether spirit can thrive without the flesh is a matter of common doubt, though the highest philosophers hold that spirit is stronger than the flesh. Hence heavy industries must be nourished and it will not be difficult to plan industrial development without affecting rural advancement and prosperity. Both can go hand in hand each enriching the other.

PRESSURE ON LAND

The population in India is ever on the increase and all the people cannot depend upon land; the pressure on the land has become too great. To relieve this pressure there must be either (1) emigration or (2) Alternative sources of employment or both. Rural Industries will no doubt be a fruitful means of relief. The heavy industries can also have an appreciable share and employ some of the surplus people directly in the processes of manufacture, and indiretly as suppliers of raw materials and distributors of finished goods.

As an illustration, the heavy industries established at Bhadravathi will be described with reference to the assistance they can give to and receive from the villages surrounding it. The principal products now manufactured at Bhadravathi are iron and steel and Cast Iron Pipes. Paper and Cement will also be produced in less than a year. The products manufactured, contribute definitely to the material wealth of the country.

BHADRAVATHI INDUSTRIES

The different plants at Bhadravathi employ directly a labour force of about 3,500 men, leaving aside the labourers working under petty contractors, who supply sand, clay, and straw, attend to the repairs of buildings etc. The Mines employ about 600 men for the collection of the different kinds of ores and limestone. The Forest Department employ about 5,000 men mostly peasants from the villages for part of the year during the Agricultural off-season for the collection of fuel and preparation of charcoal, and about 1000 men—wooders for the whole dustries villages could be made to year in the same operations. The average earnings of a labourer amounts to more than As. 8 per day and a good part of the amount earned by this large labour force goes to ameliorate the conditions of their brethren in the villages.

Indirectly Bhadravathi affords ample opportunities for the people to engage themselves in the collection of steel and iron scrap at the different places and supply to Bhadravathi. This is a principal raw material in the manufacture of steel, and there is no limit to the consumption of this material. The works are already buying several cart-loads daily from the local collectors. Similarly, waste paper, rags, etc., can be collected and supplied to the Paper Mills, which will turn these into good quality writing paper. The villagers can further engage themselves in the preparation of charcoal for supply to the Iron Steel Works Good quality species of trees, which will yield good charcoal may be planted and turned to good account later. All these lines will afford useful employment to a large number of men and carts and bullocks in their possession may be employed in their spare time for the transport of these materials.

By way of distribution of finished goods. Bhadravathi could supply suitable steel for the manufacture of agricultural implements, and forges may be installed all over the country-side, to turn the steel into required tools. A useful village industry in this manner may be revived and much of the imported tools may be dispensed with.

In these and several other ways Bhadravathi could help and be helped by the rural population. Similarly in the case of other inhelp each other for the general advancement and prosperity of the country.

GERMANY TO IMPORT LESS JUTE FROM INDIA

Old Sacking Utilized And Straw Used As Substitute

(Received from a German source).

British India, producing 90 per cent. of the world's jute supply, possessed until a short while ago, a world market monopoly. Jute, however, is now being planted in Australia, South America, Siam, China and Java, although nowhere amongst these is full value material being produced. The fibre obtained is frequently far too woody. In the Dutch Indies and in the Portuguese colony, Angola, therefore, attempts are being made to grow some kind of substitute for jute and to cultivate extensively the new fibre plant, "Urena Gobata." In some of the South American states cotton fibre is replacing jute fibre because the cotton has not to be imported.

GERMANY REDUCES IMPORTS.

Germany, by the passing of a series of measures, has also greatly decreased her jute imports. Between April 1st, 1935 and January 31st, 1936, no less than 132,417 tons of raw jute were imported from British India, while the amount sank during the same period in 1936-37 to 72,488 tons. In January, 1936, 15,762 tons of raw jute were imported into Germany, but in January 1937 the amount had been reduced to only 1,366 tons, that is to say, to less than 10 per cent of the previous year's figure.

OLD SACKS USED.

This result was obtained by a stern supervision of jute packing, and of replacing pure jute packings by a mixture of jute, flax and hemp, of which the two last are raised in Germany. No old jute sacks are permitted to be discarded, but after cleaning and repairing, they are used again. The highest prices were paid for used sacks, and this led to them being sent immediately to those places where they were most needed for the purposes of the Four Year Plan. These measures are still in force to-day.

STRAW AND REEDS AS SUBSTITUTE.

Much research work is being done in an effort to obtain fibre from German plants. For this purpose straw and reeds have proved particularly valuable, while heath and willow have produced fibre of so fine a quality that it seems wrong to use it for packing. The more successful Germany is in her hemp and flax harvest, and if, in addition, she can successfully cultivate certain oil-yielding fruits, the sooner she will be able to free herself entirely from dependence on the Indian Jute monopoly. This is the aim of the efforts now being made.

NO DIFFERENCES IN C. P. CABINET

Press Report's Contradicted

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 16

With reference to certain reports published in the Press alleging that serious differences of opinion have arisen between the Hindi and Marathi sections of the Congress Party, and between the Hon. Dr. N. B. Khare Premier, and the Hon. Pandit Dwaraka Prasad Mishra, Minister for Local Self-Government, over the Nagpur Municipal Committee's elections, enquiries made from the Ministers reveal that the report was entirely unfounded.

Enquiries further show that there is absolute solidarity in the Congress Party as well as among the Ministers and nothing has happened to change Dr. Khare and Pt. Mishra's friendship as both of them in company with the Hon. M. Y. Shareef, Minister for law and Justice, have arrived here to watch the situation that has arisen due to the communal riot. It is further stated that the orders postponing the Nagpur Municipality's elections were passed by Dr. Khare on Pt. Mishra's suggestion.

WINTER CAPITAL

Regarding Jubbulpore now becoming the Central Provinces winter Capital, it is generally known, that the practice of the Governor, his Ministers and Executive Councillors residing at Jubbulpore for one full month was organised in 1926 and the present Ministry has only agreed to continue that practice and hence all apprehensions expressed in this direction are without foundation.

The Ministers are leaving for Nagpur to-morrow.—A. P.

RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD ON MUSLIM LEAGUE

(Continued from page 12)

an essential party of democracy that minorities should be adequately represented. No real democracy, nothing but a false show of democracy, is possible without it.'

ROLE OF COMMUNITY

"No political struggle could be carried on properly and adequately unless the Mussalmans joined it. It was only when we threw ourselves into the national struggle that self-government for India was brought within the realm of practical politics.

"The Muslim League in this province has achieved enviable success in the last elections. 26 candidates set up by the Muslim League were successful. In the by-election at Jhansi, the Mussalmans showed that when he is up against great odds he is at his best.

"We have before us a scheme for the reorganisation of our League. I cannot anticipate your decision upon that scheme. But I know that you are aware that since our last constitution was framed, the political situation in the country has changed greatly. It is therefore essential for us to make the whole community conscious of its rights in politics and to unite the Muslims into one living organisation.

"It is for you to advocate measures of reform. We have already made our position clear in regard to Federation. A programme must be chalked out for the removal of poverty and the betterment of the condition of the masses. Whatsoever programme we agreed upon must be workable. The practice of holding out high hopes and not fulfilling them is not one that commends itself to Muslims. We believe in deeds and not in words.

"Other proposed changes are contained in the Memorandum to be laid before you. I am sure that in making changes, you will give expression to that yearning for liberty, that Islamic liberty for which we all stand.—A. P.

CONGRESS GOVT.'S ISLAMIC ACT

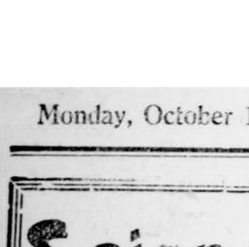
Yakub Hussein Appeals To Muslim States To Abolish Drink Evil

ERODE (By Mail).

"I am a Muslim and am proud to be a member of a Government which has done an Islamic act. If the Congress does nothing else but only succeeds in abolishing the drink evil, I will say that the Congress has done a very great thing and all Muslims will bless the Congress," declared the Hon'ble Mr Yakub Hussein, addressing a mammoth meeting held under the auspices of the Erode Town Congress Committee.

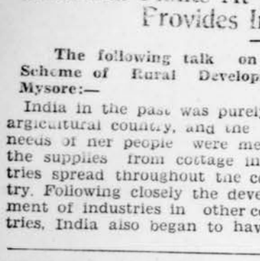
Continuing Mr Hussein observed: "This is the thing all Muslims ought to do. This Government, in which there is a Hindu majority, has done a thing, which a Muslim Government ought to have done. I appeal to the Muslim States in India to introduce prohibition following the example of Provincial Congress Government.—United Press.

Before Eno...



FREQUENT COLDS, dull & listless, irritable.

After Eno..!



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★ Eno's "Fruit Salt," the world-famed effervescent saline, removes the root cause of all ailments, such as indigestion, headache, constipation, insomnia, sluggishness, etc.

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Asthma Cause Killed in 24 Hours

Thanks to the discovery of an American physician, it now is possible to get rid of those terrible spells of choking, gasping, coughing and wheezing Asthma by killing the true cause which is Germs in the blood. No more burning of powders, no more hypodermic injections. This new discovery, Mendaco, starts to work in 3 minutes, killing the Germ cause of Asthma, also purifying the blood and restoring vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and work and enjoy life. Mendaco is so successful it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to stop your Asthma completely in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Mendaco from your chemist today. The guarantee protects you.

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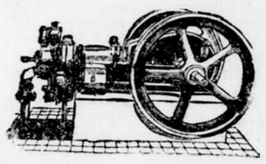

"World renowned Oilengines" from 2 to 2000 B.H.P.

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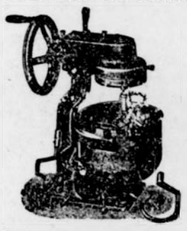
Wood - working Tin making — Envelope making machines, Lathe, Drilling — Milling — Shaping — Hack saw machines Embossing machine, Bakery machines, Paste filling and closing machines. Tablet making machine Screwing machine Electric Spraying machine, Pot Press Stone crusher Welding plant Flour mills, Rice-Hullers, Hand Engraving machines, Mortar mills, Electric Wood and Stone Polishing Machines etc.



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India's favourite stud

KREMENTZ
Look for the name Krementz stamped on the bottom of every stud.
The Krementz line includes Collar Pins, Cuff Links, Wrist Watch Bands and many other quality items.
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Expertly made . . . of 14 kt. rolled gold plate . . . Krementz Collar Studs wear indefinitely. They will not tarnish even in the most humid weather. Many different styles from which to choose, all guaranteed for a lifetime of service.

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QUALITY JEWELLERY

GUARANTEED FOREVER

It would have taken me WEEKS to get well
HOW ARE YOU TO-DAY?
I'VE NO STRENGTH. I DON'T WANT TO MOVE
IT'S WORRYING ME. HIS STRENGTH IS COMING BACK SO SLOWLY
MY DOCTOR PUT ME ON HORLICK'S. IT SOON MADE ME STRONG
WHERE IS MY HORLICK'S?
THE BOY IS JUST BRINGING IT
LATER
YES! I THINK YOU'RE FULLY RECOVERED
YES! — THANKS TO HORLICK'S

WHEN CONVALESCENCE IS SLOW

IN so many cases convalescence is protracted and strength returns so slowly. This is the time when Horlick's can be of such help. It is light and easily digested and makes a welcome addition to the diet. Horlick's quickens the return to normal health because its 100% nourishment replaces waste tissue and helps to repair the ravages of fever.

HORLICK'S contains all the goodness of rich, full-cream cow's milk combined with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat. It contains no starch.

HORLICK'S BANISHES ENERVATION

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

P. & O. S. N. s.s. Corfu of 7,689 Reg tons, Capt. J. H. Biggs, arrived from Yokohama via Shimanzu, Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

J. Finlay s.s. City of Kobe of 2,743 Reg tons, Capt. J. Baker, arrived from Dunkerk via Middlesbrough, Hull, Port Said, and Port Sudan with general cargo.

L. Triestino s.s. Himalaya of 3,904 Reg tons, Capt. R. Paulizza, arrived from Trieste via Venice, Fiume, Spalato, Brindisi, Port Said, Suez, Massowa, Aden and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

L. Edwards s.s. Heemskerk of 4,065 tons. Capt. D. De Boer arrived from Hamburg via Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Lisboa, Genoa, Livorno, Ismir, Port Said, Suez, Karachi, Bedi, Br. Navlakhi, Kundla, Cutch and Mandvi with general cargo.

Anc. Line s.s. Elysia of 4,211, Reg tons, Capt. J. Dunlop arrived from Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

B. I. S. N. s.s. Kenya of 4,646 Reg tons, Capt. J. H. Longhurst, arrived from Durban via Lourenco Marques, Beira, D'Salaam, Zanzibar, Mombassa and Marmagoa with passengers and general cargo.

P. & O. S. N. s.s. Jeypore of 3,209 Reg tons, Capt. R. B. Beck, arrived from Yokohama via Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with general cargo.

B. I. S. N. s.s. Varsova of 1,955 Reg tons, Capt. W. J. Carke, arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr, Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

B. I. S. N. s.s. Naringa of 4,113 Reg tons, Capt. C. E. Parkes sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar and Kathiawar Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

Turner Morrison s.s. Nurmahal of 3,380 Reg tons, Capt. P. W. Palmer sailed for Marmagoa in water ballast.

P. & O. S. N. s.s. Corfu of 7,689 Reg tons, Capt J. H. Biggs sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Burmah Shell Oil S. and D. Oil Tanker s.s. Badarpur of 4,949 Reg tons, Capt. H. Lennox sailed for Rangoon with local cargo.

An. Line s.s Elysia of 4,211 Reg tons, Capt. J. Dunlop sailed for Marseilles and Liverpool with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Indo Burmah Petroleum s.s. Shevedagon of 1,999 Reg tons, Capt. T. A. Goodbody sailed for Calcutta via Rangoon with local cargo.

New Dholera Steamship s.s. Lalita of 283 Reg tons, Capt. S. E. Saikh sailed for Penang and Singapore via Colombo with local cargo.

L. Edwards s.s. Heemskerk of 4,065 Reg tons, Capt D. De Boer sailed for Adelaide via Cocnin, Alleppey and Colombo with local and same bottom cargo and passengers.

Sc. Steam Nvg s.s. Jalamani of 2,346 Ref tons, Capt. J. E. Taylor sailed for Rangoon in water ballast.

T. Morrison s.s. Nurychan of 3,379 Reg tons, Capt. J. F. Smith sailed for Porebunder in water ballast.

LOADING.

The following vessels booked for loading on 16-10-37.

S.S. Anyo Maru (N. Y. K.) for China, Japan Ports via Colombo and Singapore

S.S. Indera (N. D. S.) for Penang and Cingapore.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Oct. 16.

1 Naringa 4113 Karachi 17-10 M.M.
5 Hoegh Merchant 2921 Karachi 16-10 Vol. Bros.
7 Ehrenfels 4,775 Karachi 20-10 L. Edwards.
8 Britannia 5281, Liverpool 21-10, Anchor Line, Ltd.
9 Heemskerk, 4065 Australia 17-10, L. Edwards.
11 Cathay 8716 London 23-10 M.M.
12 Jeypore, 3209 N.F., N.F., M. M.
15 Kybfels 4785 Antwerp 20-10 L. Edwards.
(B.P. S.) Corfu 7.689, London 16-10 M. M

Victoria Dock

5 Janaki, 530 M. Coast 19-10, Malabar Steamship Ltd.
6 Jalamani 2646 Rangoon, 16-10, Scindia S N.
10/11 C/o Kobe, 2,743, Karachi, N.F., J. Finlay.
14 Haideri 912 M. Coast 17-10, S. Hassum.
16 Indira, 278, N.F., N.F., The New Dholera Steamship, Ltd.

Prince's Dock

C/R Jalatarang, 1,464, N.F., 19-10, Scindia S. N.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Viceroy of India 25-10-37 P & O
Warfield 18-10-37 P & O S N
Narkunda 4-11-37 P and O
Ranpura 11-11-37 P and O
Strathnaver 26-9-37 P and O S N
Rajputana 28-10-37 P and O.
Strathmore 21-10-37 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
California 20-10-37 Anchor Line
FROM PLYMOUTH
City of Simla 18-10-37 Killick Nixon
FROM OSLO
Simla 27-10-37 L Edwards
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Russo 18-10-37 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Antonette Coasta 21-10-37 L. Triestino
FROM MANILA
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Toyama Maru 16-10-37 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 30-10-37 N Y Kaisha
Taijin Maru 23-10-37 O S Kaisha
Kidderpore 21-10-37 P & O S N
FROM HAMBURG
Aagtekerk 26-10-37, L Edward.
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Hayes 28-10-37 F F Campbell
New Orleans 3-11-37, L Edwards.
Potter 24-10-37. L Edward.
Pres. Garfield 17-10-37 F F Campbell

FROM CALCUTTA
Gambada 17-10-37 M M
FROM BASRA
Bandra 21-10-37 M M
FROM DURBAN.
Tairea 30-10-37 M M
FROM KARACHI.
Vita 21-10-37 M M
Kybfels 20-10-37 L Edward
Falkenfels 17-10-37, L Edwards.

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Cathay 23-10-37 P and O
Manela 2-11-37 P and O S N
Mongolia 6-11-37 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 30-10-37 P and O
FOR PLYMOUTH
City of Simla 23-10-37 K Nixon
FOR SYDNEY
Strathmore 21-10-37 P and O
Narkunda 4-11-37 P and O
FOR LIVERPOOL
Britania, 21-10-37. Anchor Line, Ltd.
City of Canterbury 25-10-37 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG
Kybfels 20-10 L. Edwards.
FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Monroe 12-11-37 F F Campbell
Pres. Garfield 18-10-37. F F Campbell.
Pres. Hayes 29-10-37 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 19-10-37 L Triestino
FOR GENOA.
Victoria 3-11-37, L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.
Conte Biancamano 1-11-37. L Triestino.
Rajputana 28-10-37. P & O.
Anyo Maru 15-10-37. N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 24-10-37, O S Kaisha
Toyama Maru 1-11-37, N Y Kaisha
Taijin Maru 8-11-37, O S Kaisha.
Himalaya 17-10-37 L Triestino
FOR KARACHI.
Vita 23-10-37, M M.
Ellora 25-10-37, M M
Toyama Maru 19-10-37 N Kaisha.
Ehrenfels 17-10-37 L Edward
FOR CALCUTTA
Antonietta Costa 21?10?37 L. Triestino.
Goalpara 24-10-37 M M
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi 2-11-37, T. Morrison.
FOR BASRA.
Varsova 21-10-37. M M
Barala 20-10-37. M M.
FOR DURBAN.
Kenya 27-10-37. M M.
Tairia 10-11-37 M M.

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S. S. Vita 15-10-37.
" Kalawati, 15-10-37.
" Ranchi (boats) 15-10-37.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

S. S. Bankura, Agents M. Mackenzie from B. Abbas:—212 bags Raisins, 221 bags Dry Dates, 102 bottas Rose buds.

From Dubai:—1 tin Gold Sovereign, 1 tin mixed gold.

From Muscat:—3,897 bags Dry Dates, 1 bdle Specie, 154 bags Sardines, 363 cases Wet Dates, 147 bags Pomegrantes.

From Basrah:—65 bags Sheep Skins.

From Bushire:—397 baskets wet dates, 40 bags roots.

From Bahrein:—275 bags dry dates

From Gwadar:—318 bdles mats, 39 bdles salted fish.

S. S. Bhutan Agents M. Mackenzie from London:—72 bags fish, 50 cases Beer, 65 cases Whisky, 50 cases Cud Meats, 95 cases Ale, 23 cases Books, 21 cases wine, 30 cases Oil Varnish, 51 cases Medicines, 33 cases Telegraph paper, 30 cases Hydrogen Peroxide, 178 cases Boot Polish, 43 cases Bacon, 29 cases Potash Powder, 75 cases Biscuits, 423 loose Tyres with Tubes inserted, 305 drms Aniline Dye, 49 cases Film, 43 cases Lead pipes, 60 cases Jelly powder 293 bdles Galvd. tubes, 184 bdles Painted tube, 187 cases Paint, 445 bales Tyres, 100 bags Zinc Oxide, 978 sacks Portland Cement, 70 bdles Tubes, 1,092 drms Cement, 100 bags Glass Bottles, 110 bags Bedford Chassis, 29 cases Auto Parts, 97 cases Printing Ink, 66 Pces C I. Boxes, 30 cases Confy.

From Rotterdam:—115 bags Colours.

From Bordeaux:—206 cases Brandy, 33 cases Preserves.

From Alexandria:—100 bales cotton.

From Alexandretta:—40 bags Pistachio nuts.

From Izmir:—225 bags Almonds.

S. S. Kaiser-I-Hind. Agents. M. Mackenzie from London:—35 cases Elect. fans 119 cases Elect. cable, Appliances, Bituman etc., 59 kegs Aniline Dye 85 cases Gin. 80 Loose Tyre Covers 107 bales paper, 53 cases Chinese Lacquer, 75 cases Blue, 37 cases Books, 91 bags Iron Wire, 22 bags Starch, 20 bags Mustard 21 cases Chocolate, 176 bdles Glucose D, 50 cases Jams, 57 cases Accumulators, 48 cases Preserves, 22 Drms Rosin Compound, 3,499 sacks Portland Cement, 43 bags Glass Milk Bottles, 258 cases Oil Stores Confectionery, 28 cases Motor Car Springs 40 cases Gripe Water 56 cases Sugar 1 box Gold Coin, 55 cases wine 1 box Sovereign, 24 cts Earthenware, 126 cases Provisions, 400 bags Zinc Oxide, 40 kgs Borax, 57 cases Boric Acid, 400 reels Coir washers, 443 cases Whisky, 108 cases Cigarettes, 28 cases Caster Oil, 58 cases Covers and Tubes, 84 cases Elect. lamps, 213 cases Medicines, 20 bales motor covers.

From Basle:—72 cases Aniline Colour

From Zurich:—72 cases Art Silk embd cotton goods, 27 cases Machy.

From New York:—134 bags Dyestuff.

From Amsterdam:—850 cases Beer.

From Havre:—60 csks Indigo.

From Rotterdam:—25 cases cotton yarn

From Paris:—176 kgs Cardboard Boxes.

From Marseilles:—30 tins Chemicals, 100 kgs Leadore, 37 cases Medicines, 89 bags Roots, 50 bags Almonds, 75 cases Gum.

From Aden.—1 box Specie.

From Port Said:—3 unpacked Motor car

EXPORTS.

S. S. Pres. Garfield for Istambul:—100 bales cotton Grey yarn, M. A. Al. Abdul Razzab.

For Alexandretta:—223 bales cotton G. M Yarn, A. H. Diab, 60 bales cotton G. yarn, A. E. Ejel, 29 bales cotton grey yarn. M. A. Al. Abdul Razyab.

For Beyrouth:—30 bales cotton grey yarn, M. A Al. Razyab.

For Suez:—24 bales cotton grey yarn, K. Edward, 12 bales cotton grey yarn. A. E Ejel.

For Limasol:—21 bales the piecegoods, A. H. Diab.

For Alexandria:—70 bales cotton piecegoods, M. A. Al. Abdul Razyab, 19 bales the Cold piecegoods, F. Shohet, 10 bdles Rattans R. Shantilal, 55 bales grey the Sheeting, R. Shantilal, 10 bales cotton fancy art silk, A H. Diab.

For New York:—6 bales The Prints, American Express. 161 bales Gum, D Mawji.

For Kingston:—10 bales grey cotton sheeting. R. Shantilal.

For Genoa:—154 bales cotton raw, Sapt. Textile Products (India).

For Port Said:—30 bales cotton grey sheeting, R. Shantilal.

S. S. Anyo Maru for Moji:—1,400 bags castor seed, L. Dreyfus.

For Osaka:—1,400 bags Castor seed, L Dreyfus.

For Yokohama:—1,400 bags castor seed L. Dreyfus.

For Kobe:—1,300 bales cotton raw, V. Ladha, 500 bales cotton raw, N. Nagshi, 1,200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading.

S. S. Britannia for Marseilles:—20 bags Gum, E. Mavji

For Liverpool:—1,230 bags G. nut cakes, K. Devchand, 29 bales cotton rugs C. Nanalal, 50 bales cotton twist waste, E. M. 9 bales wool, S. K Hajubhoy, 60 bales cotton fly, Sapt. Te tile Products (India)

S. S. City of Simla for Antwerp:—25 bales cotton waste clean, C. Jairam, 3,000 bags crushed bones, Anderson Burjor 220 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Dunkirk:—20 bales cotton waste clean, C Jairam, 8 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, A. Clayton.

S. S. Kybfels for Rotterdam:—60 bags mustard seed, B. Balwant, 8,000 pkts G. nut oil cake, A. Oomerbhoy

For Antwerp:—3,500 bags G. nut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy, 12 cases Celluloid Scraps, Mariette Trading.

For Hamburg:—50 bags Gum, E. Vallimohamed, 66 bags Gum, T. Laxmidas 1,280 bags G. nut oil cake, A. Oomerbhoy. 72 bales cotton twist waste, C Jairam, 25 bales cotton fly V. P. Maskai

For Klaipeda:—23 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Bremen:—52 bales cotton waste clean C. Jairam.

For Alexandretta:—370 bales cotton G. M yarn, A. H. Diab.

For Copenhagen:—73 bags Stones. Tme Associated Cement, 189 bags Clay. The Associated Cement.

S. S. Corfu for Alexandretta:—30 bales cotton G. M. yarn, A. H. Diab, 34 bales cotton grey yarn, A. E. Ejel.

For Istanbul:—19 bales cotton G. yarn, A E. Ejel.

For Mersim:—16 bales cotton G. yarn, A. E. Ejel.

S. S. Ehenfels for Famagusta:—78 bales the Grey pce goods, J. Narandas.

For Limasol:—20 bales the pce goods, J. Narandas

S. S. Cathay for Marseilles:—110 bags Kang grain, H. Khiaram.

For Alexandretta:—250 bales cotton, G. M yarn, A. H Diab.

For London:—320 bags groundnut, B. Balwant, 6 bales cotton rugs, Cox and Kings, 13 bags Isinglass. H A Mohomed. 31 cases Bristles. The Imperial Bank of India, 10 bags cow hides Tanned. M. Esmail

S. S. Conte Rosso for Trieste:—303 bags G. nut kernel. V. Khimji, 66 bags Gum, S. Khetsey.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Oct. 15.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund, Stock and Share Brokers have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London today:—

Name of Company	Latest prices.
Assam Bengal Railway Ordinary Stock	£ 78 10 0
Atlas Elect. & Genl. Trust Ord.	£ 0 5 3
Bank of London & S. America	£ 6 9 0
B. B. & C. I. Rly. Ord. Stock	£ 112 10 0
Borneo Ltd. Pref.	£ 1 1 3
Cables & Wireless (Holding) Ord. Stk	£ 68 15 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	£ 2 5 6
Lansil Ltd. Ord.	£ 0 14 0
Crosse & Blackwell New Ord.	£ 0 1 0
Delhi Electric Sup. Ord	£ 2 15 0
Foreign Rly Inv. Trust 5 p. c. Prf. Stk.	£ 30 0 0
Genl. & Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	£ 101 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£ 6 16 6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	£ 0 4 9
J. Lyons & Co. "A" Ord.	£ 5 15 6
C. & E. Morton 7 p. c. Preference	£ 0 7 6
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord.	£ 0 4 0
Salt (Saltaires) ord	£ 0 6 3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly 4 1/2 p. c. Deb.	£ 94 0 0
United Premier Oil & Cake Ord.	£ 0 9 6

MANCHESTER CLOTH TRADE

Liverpoo., Sept. 29.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

Cloth.—Whatever happens to cotton it is unlikely that cloth and yarn values will fall much lower. The determination of spinners to maintain, if not to improve margins further, is a reflection of the strong positions which this section of the trade has gained during the last twelve or eighteen months. Manufacturers disclose a certain amount of irregularity in margins owing to the fact that new orders are not coming along so freely. During the fall in cotton since April, spinners have gained a further 3/8d per lb. in margins while manufacturers margins, in the case of some qualities have probably fallen to that extent.

There is no decline in the case of wider cloths but narrow qualities are in a different category. This is due to the fact that narrow looms are idle in many instances and unless there is a speedy improvement in demand for lower type cloth there is a probability that further machinery will be stopped in the near future.

More price testing in standard cloths encourages the hope that India is ready to purchase in bigger quantities again. Both Calcutta and Bombay have put out offers for bleached shirtings but as these represent a difference in some cases of as much as 7 1/2 per cent. between Manchester and Indian ideas of prices, it has been impossible to get the business through. Rather more has been done in fine and medium muls for Bombay and Karachi while a few greys have been booked for Calcutta. Dhooties business remains slow but a fair number of offers have been received for printed and dyed cloths mainly for Bombay and the up-country markets and moderate lots of these cloths have been placed.

Egypt has enquired for bleachers, dyed goods and fancies and placed small orders. West Africa has put out a fairly considerable enquiry during the last day or two for prints, heavy drills and brocades and some useful orders have been placed.

Home trade business continues to expand slowly and a miscellaneous business has been arranged in linings, household goods, heavy sheetings, furnishing and dress goods.

YARN

Further evidence of the strength of spinners' position in the American section continues to be met with. Leading firms have again sold production and there is still a healthy undercurrent of demand for American medium twist and wefts and also for coarse counts generally.

Moderate sales have also taken place in finer American counts. The Egyptian section generally remains a difficult problem because of the comparative slackness of demand from some of the regular continental customers. For home consumption, combed and dassed yarns have been booked and rather more has been done in twofolds for the lace trade.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report dated London Sept 23:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,4[illegible],[illegible]2, on September 22nd showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

Conditions in the open market were active and there was a good enquiry at the daily fixing for the amounts available, which totalled about £2,800,000 during the week. Offerings were mostly taken for holding purposes and the demand was sufficient to maintain prices at a slight premium over dollar exchange parity.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold, registered from midday on the 20th inst. to midday on the 27th instant:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,22[illegible],[illegible]
Tanganyika Territory	8,036
Kenya	3,59[illegible]
British India	264,34[illegible]
Australia	107,621
Japan	802,32[illegible]
Netherlands	40,[illegible]
Belgium	5,[illegible]
Other Countries	11,54
	£2,4[illegible],9[illegible]

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£4,100,52[illegible]
British India	8,200
Syria	9,725
Finland	22,[illegible]6
France	126,457
Netherlands	71,876
Switzerland	7,04[illegible]
Yugoslavia	152,808
Other Countries	2,012
	£4,501,612

The s.s. "Straithaird" which left Bombay on the 25th inst. carries gold to the value of about £342,000.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for August 1937 amounted to 69,460 fine ounces as compared with 67,093 fine ounces for July 1937 and 68,830 fine ounces for August 1936.

SILVER.

For the first four days of the week under review prices remained unchanged at 19.15/16d. for cash and 19.13/16d. for two months' delivery, conditions being rather quiet and the level just above that at which American buyers were interested.

Yesterday the Indian Bazaars were inclined to sell and prices easea to 19.7/8d. and 19 3/4d. for the respective deliveries and there was some American support at the decline.

The renewal of Indian selling has made the tone of the market a little uncertain but in view of the firmer tendency of the dollar, American interest should continue to be in evidence at or slightly below the present level.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of silver, registered from midday on the 20th inst. to midday on the 27th inst:—

IMPORTS.

Japa..	[illegible] 48,801
New Zealand	2,663
Belgium	43,72[illegible]
Czechoslovakia	26,569
France	5,161
Germany	3,557
British South Africa	2,80[illegible]
Other Countries	2,671
	£135,643

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£ 71,6[illegible]
Aden and Dependancies	53,891*
Arabia	3,312*
Egypt	3,230*
Hungary	46,500
France	9,559
Italy	3,019
Denmark	2,325
Sweden	2,051
Switzerland	1,753
Other Countries	5,113
	£202,371

*Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 23rd to the 29th September was dol 4.95 1/2 and the lowest dol 4.94 1/2.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 15.

During the early part of the week our sugar market for Java Forward positions continued to rule quiet and prices remained unchanged but during the latter part, it was steady with an improvement of about an anna per cwt. mainly due to increase in freight from Java to India by about 1 1/2d. per cwt and some enquiry from out ports. Java limits were officially unchanged but second hand dealers were prepared to consider offers at far below 'Nivas' limits.

Imports of Sugar in British India for 5 months i.e. from January to August 1937, were estimated at about 9,000 tons (4,000 Javas and 5,000 others) as compared with 21,000 and 108,000 tons during the same period in 1936 and 1935 respectively.

INDIAN SUGARS.

Our Sugar Market for Indian Sugar ruled steady with further improvement of about 3 to 4 annas per cwt. in Ready prices mainly due to small arrivals and stocks of superior qualities being reduced to low level.

IMPORTS.

Receipts of Indian Sugar in Bombay during the month of September 1937, estimated at about 61,291 bags as against 1,08,009, 8,397 and 1,605 bags during the same month in 1936, 1935 and 1934 respectively. Total Receipts during nine months (i.e from Jan to Sept) of 1937 estimated at about 7,74,909 bags as compared with 6,87,900, 2,29,531 and 2,48,619 bags during the same period in 1936, 1935 and 1934 respectively.

Offtak during the week is estimated at abou. 16,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 75,000 bags

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15-8-0 per cwt Nominal.

Nov-Dec Rs. 5-1-0 per cwt. F.B.H. Conference terms.

Jan-March Rs. 5-3-6 per cwt. F.B.H. Conference terms.

Britania:—

Ready Rs. 16-8-0 per cwt.

Indian Sugars:—

Ready Rs. 10-12-0 to 11-7-0 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady.

Killick Railways Audited Returns Of Traffic

For July 1937			Increase + or Decrease — when compared with July 1936	Increase + or Decrease — when compared with corresponding period of previous year
Tapti Valley Rly.	1,70,578	—9,733	From 1-1-37 to 31-7-37 17,83,844	+1,44,376
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly	80,053	—4,15[illegible]	6,76,544 From 1-4-37 to 31-7-37	+ 10,461
Gujerazt Railways	33,097	+7,50[illegible]	1,91,493 From 1-10-36 to 31-7-37	+ 22,083
Central Prov. Rlys	42,512	+7,77[illegible]	5,37,681	+ 46,923
Mandra Bhon Rly.	17,301	— 67[illegible]	1,71,586	+ 10,720
Sialkot Narowal Rly.	38,985	— 77	3,78,608	+ 10,156

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Oct. 15.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1936-37	Week 1936
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	5,385	780	4,656	809 bales
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	1,338	235	1,557	335 "
Exports from U. S. Ports	1,189	181	1,141	152 "
Of which to Japan	58	3	283	45 "
Of which to China	11	—	1	— "
Of which to Great Britain	344	54	265	35 "
Of which to Germany	220	42	158	20 "
Stock at New York	—	—	—	— "
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	2,974	—	2,348 "
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	1,902	—	2,098 "
World's Visible Supply	—	7,614	—	7,339 "
Of which American Cotton	—	6,059	—	5,545 "
Forwarded to the world's mills (excluding linters)	2,207	351	2,336	433 "
Receipts at U.S Ports	3,206	394	2,48[illegible]	385 "

N.B. All figures are in thousands.

SETBACK IN WHEAT PRICES

Russian Selling And Realising

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Oct. 13.

The current quotations of wheat as compared with those ruling a week ago in brackets as reported from the selected markets of the world are as follows:—

London:—S. Australian 48 (47) Rozaria Jan-Oct. 39.9 (41.6).

Chicago:—Dec. 96 3/4 (107 7/8) May 97 7/8 (108 5/8.

Winnipeg:—Dec. Not received (126 7/8)

Karachi:—Ready 28-14-6 (30-8-0) Nov. 29-7-0 (30-13-3).

Hapur:—Ready 3-1-2 (3-2-10) Mangsir 3-1-7 (3-3-4)

Bombay:—Jan. 5-7-0 (5-10-2) May 5-4-0 (5-5-9)

Calcutta:—May 3-15-0 (4-0-6)

Amritsar:—Mangsir 3-2-7 (3-4-9)

Lyallpur:—Mangsir 3-4-0 (3-5-1).

SEVERE SETBACK

From the above table of quotations it would appear that the wheat markets all over the world suffered a severe setback during the week under review that resulted in an unexpectedly heavy decline in the closing prices, but however a slight rallying was noticed on the last but one day. The factors that caused the set back were: lack of leadership, reports of benificial moisture in Southern Hemisphere, Russian sales, general and scattered liquidations as well as cables from abroad.

BEARISH TONE

The upcountry markets after a considerable amount of lethargy witnessed in the last week manifested a definitely bearish intrinsic tone. When lower cables from outside and Punjab were received, Hapur market developed at once the similar tendency which was further enlarged as a result of heavy liquidations and absence of demand. As we have been at some pains to show that the prices would fall but at an artificially low level, the bears abortively tried to arrest the decline. The highest touched at Hapur Mangsir 3-3-4 during the week and the lowest 3-1-1 ever touched during the season. Trading was fairly good. Owing to effect of insects arrivals are gradually increasing with a daily average of about 1,000 maunds. But the transhipment is almost blocked up and fresh receipts are but meeting the home requirements. Stock stands practically unchanged at 1452 Khattis.

LARGER TRADING

The market at Karachi during the week under review had both weak and steady tendencies on alternative days but on the whole the market witnessed the former with fluctuations moving within a limited range. The highest touched 3-13-9 quoted for November and the lowest 29-7-0. Trading was done on a larger scale and total spot sales amounted to about 130,000 bags which were bought both by the local millers and European shippers alone while the Bombay exporters remained invisible. Daily receipt averaged about 7,500 bags mainly from upcountry centres. Total arrivals since April 1, to October 8, have reached some 4,890,434 bags while the transhipments during the same time have amounted to nearly 3,597,485 bags. Exports during this week are computed to be 21,547 and imports 40,305 bags respectively.

ABSENCE OF DEMAND

The early part of the week at Bombay was slightly steady while the later part was witnessed by an easing tone which was attributed to the fact that there was an entire absence of good and brightening advices from oversea markets Trading was dull and uninteresting.

During the week ending Oct. 9, the weather was thundery in North and Central Bay of Bengal and also in South East of Arabian Sea. Thundershowers have been fairly widespread in the region from Malabar and Kanara to Eastern Himalayas. Barring some parts the Punjab remained dry and rains are wanted. Conditions of standing crops are generally average on irrigated and below average on unirrigated areas of the Punjab .Sowing of Rabi crops and harvesting of autumnal crop continue.

LACK OF LEADERSHIP

The international markets during the week developed generally an easy undertone owing to lack of leadership on the first day and liquidations coupled with professional selling, reports of beneficial moisture in some parts of Australia, and of Rusian offerings to Australia and Switzerland. When informations of professional buyings based on appearance of export demand and draught conditions in western areas of the winter wheat belt along with rerts of prevailing strength in the securities were received, the market automatically firmed up. But on the closing day they finished with a heavy fall. Demand was fairly good and the business was limited at Liverpool.

CROP PROSPECTS

The weather in Europe was generally clear, in Canada quite fair and in Argentine satisfactorily seasonable but in Pampa, Cardoba and Australia rains are still needed.

So far as the visible stocks are concerned, there seems no change in U. S. A. while in Canada there is good increase. Total stock of wheat plus flour in Great Britain cum Ireland is reported to be 1,111,000 qrs. as against 1,208,000 qrs last week.

World export during the week ending September 25, amounted to 1,122,000 qrs. out of which 378,000 qrs was jointly contributed by U.S.A and Canada.

Closely viewing the position, we opine and are sure we are not alone in the opinion that the internal markets will remain easy so long as the increased offerings from Russia exist and there are heavy arrivals in the upcountry markets after which the bulls will predominate.

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

BALDWIN MINE. During the month of September 39,085 tons of ore were mined, including 181 tons of High Grade Ore. 34,500 tons of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 12,617 tons of Leady Concentrates.

12,030 tons of Lead-bearing material, including 242 tons of High Grade Ore were smelted in the Blast Furnaces, producing 6,614 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery Products were':

6,375 tons Refined Lead

510,000 ounces Refined Silver.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 6,271 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 7.4 ounces of Silver, 3.8 per cent. Lead, 57.8 per cent. Zinc.

In addition to the above 600 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter by-products and 6,624 tons Copper Ore.

100 tons of Refined Antimonial Lead and 315 tons Speiss were also produced.

Included in the tonnage of Refined Lead is 74 tons recovered from the smelting of Copper Ore.

SWITCHING OPERATIONS ON N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

LIGHT HEDGE SELLING AND TRADE BUYING: OPERATORS AWAIT WASHINGTON DEVELOPMENTS

Bombay, Oct 16

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but steady. Professional operators are awaiting Washington developments in connection with loans to cotton growers. There was considerable switching of near cotton to distant months with one leading spot buying 20,000 bales December and selling July at one to two point sdifference.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened steady but was inactive and declined on lower Liverpool cables, long liquidation and hedge selling. However hedge selling proved to be light and the market rallied on trade buying short covering and scarcity of contracts. Light frost in the Eastern Belt did not cause alarm.

At the opening December was 9 points down at 8.16 and was quoted 8.13 which was the lowest level. Thereafter prices advanced to 8.32 which was the highest level and the market closed at a rise of one to ten points. American Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 8.56c

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed 1 to 8 points up. Spot cotton was one point up at 8.34c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with January 4.70. The future of the market was hedging and mixed Bombay business later there was fair trade calling. Later on there was Bombay local selling. Later on hedging and straddle selling was offset by trade calling and short covering. The market closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 13 points at 4.82d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton section was quiet. Giza futures closed 4 points up to 2 points down while Uppers declined 3 points. The Alexandria market was weak and prices closed 16 to 35 points down.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. state: Only small amounts of cotton have gone into the government loan but as machinery for the loan has recently been completed, we hear of increasing amounts of cotton going into the loan. The holding movement is contributing to an advance in the basis.

CARRY-OVER WILL BE LARGE

It is apparent that a large increase in our domestic carry-over is indicated unless the world consumes American cotton at a greatly accelerated rate this season. While consuming activities in some countries will be restricted because of political conditions, the demand for armaments, is keeping industrial activity at a high rate in most foreign countries, despite recurring weakness in some foreign currencies and the exercise of rigid control over others.

AMERICA WAKING UP

A professor at Cornell University, states "With millions of people in the world nearly naked to-day, the problem is to grow more cotton, and to sell more cotton and this, in turn, means we must have free access to the foreign markets. Eight years ago our share of the world's cotton exports was 63 per cent. To-day it is 44 per cent. During the five years ending in 1929 the world used 8,300,000 bales of American cotton on the average each year. During the five years ending in 1934 this volume was 7,500,000 bales. During the two years 1935-36 the volume was 6,000,000 bales. During the year ended July 31, 1937 this volume was 5,000,000 bales. Here is a revolution which has put one million people out of work in the South. Brazil in 1928-29 produced 376,000 bales of cotton. In 1935-36 Brazil produced 1,530,000 bales. During these past eight years the world has increased its consumption of foreign cotton by 7,000,000 bales; at the same time it has decreased its consumption of American cotton by 2,500,000 bales."

A SUMMARY

Summing up the situation, the hedge movement is now on in volume and the market has absorbed offerings to date remarkably well, through active price fixing and trade buying at almost every point decline. The weakness in securities has been a contributing factor toward liquidation by recent investment buyers and the technical position of the market is stronger, with a considerable short interest still believed to be outstanding. Present levels offer an attractive opportunity to buy futures contracts for anticipated requirements instead of spot cotton and thereby avoid warehouse and other carrying charges until such time as the actual cotton is required. Investment opportunities in cotton such as are offered at present are likely to be availed of in increasing volume should hedge sales carry the market temporarily lower. We continue to favour a policy of accumulation at present levels for the late months and believe that such commitment; will prove highly satisfactory later in the season.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December highest (2-47 p.m.)	8.32+07
New York December lowest (10-14 a.m.)	8.13—12
Liverpool January highest	4.73—01
Liverpool January lowest	4.67—07

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Market trading affair confine purchases to recessions.

Farmers holding back their cotton basis continues firm for better grades demand from mills below the market consider present prices safe even if market should go temporarily lower.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegram from New York:—

"Rallied on limited hedge selling. Majority of traders await legislative developments."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: "Bear" operators re-entering the market. Hedge selling. Slight damage from frost in some sections.

Market steady. Lower American markets. Hedge selling. Mixed Bombay Trading. Straddle selling and trade calling. Bearish.

Mixed trading market with good undertone. Moderate hedge selling and American straddle selling well absorbed by trade. Rumour is current that Washington may modify loan terms further in favour of growers. Killing frost reported North of Carolina. Character of Farm Legislation that Congress will pass next month is problematical but inclusion of debenture plan almost certain. Looks as though market will become stabilized around 4 3/4d. level for the time being.

New York: Trade fixations in nears. Foreign demand for distants. Hedge selling light.

NEW YORK COTTON.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

October	.....
December	8.32
January a	8.32
March	8.30
May	8.29
July	8.30
Middling Spot	8.62

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

October	.....
December	8.38
January	8.36
March	8.37
£ Middling Spot	8.38
11-00 a.m. RANGES.	
October	.....
December	.....
January	.....
NOON CALL.	
October	.....
December	.....
January	.....

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	62,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	16,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	30,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16.

October	4.73
November	4.76
December	4.78
January	4.79
February	4.81
March	4.84
April	4.86
May	4.88
June	4.89
July	4.91
August	4.93
September	4.94
October	4.96
Middling Spot	4.93
10-12 A.M. QUOTATIONS	
January	4.77
March	4.82

EGYPTIAN COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16.

F. G. F. Spot 8.54 nominal.

INDIAN COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16.

Broach, Fully Good (good staple),	3.98
Broach, Fine, Good (good staple),	4.13
Broach, Superfine (good staple),	4.28
Oomra, Fine, (No. 1 staple),	4.13
Superfine, (No. 1 staple),	4.28
Choice, (No. 1 staple),	4.43
Bengal, Good,	3.51
Fully Good,	3.61
Fine,	3.76

LONDON PRODUCE

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, 40-6 January-February sellers.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, 45-6 October sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 45 October-November sellers.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt, 29-9 November sellers.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt, 29-7½ January-April sellers.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed per lb., 8 sellers

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), 9-1/4.

LONDON SEEDS

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f. ton, £13-15-0 October sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton, £15-13-9 October-November sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton, £16-1-3 October-November sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, Hul-Cont., c.i.f. ton, £14-17-6 October-November sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton, £14-12-6 October-November sellers.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 16

Following a small rise of one point in New York cotton futures the local market opened at Rs. 165 for Broach A delivery and improved to Rs. 167/4 on buying professional operators. There was some covering and prices were firm.

Liverpool market opened as expected at a rise of 6 points and the local market was steady with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 167/4. The market closed firm at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	169	0	0
Oomra D/J	150	4	0
Oomra March	151	4	0
Bengal D/J	134	4	0
Bengal March	135	0	0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Bengal F.G.	137/39
C. P. 1	155/58
C. P. 2	148/51
Arvi	148/51
Berar	138/41
Khandesh	133/36
Jalna/Sailu	133/36
Burwah Sanavad	136/40
Mathia	118/25
Broach Fine	157/61
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	191/93
Surat	231/00
Navsari	208/11
Kampala	318/20

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year.
Khandesh		613
Barsi and Nagar	5	497
Berar		6
Central Provinces		48
Total Oomras	5	1,164
Cholera		751
Sind-Punjab	747	9,518
Broach		1,405
Coompta and Dharwar	146	2,661
Westerns-Northerns	25	551
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		809
American		158
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,874	34,595
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		26
Total	2,797	51,651

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 7th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	2,617	25,862
Japan and China		21,980
Coast Ports	417	9,002
Up-country by Rail		29,332
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		3,550
Total	3,064	28,776

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 13th October	233
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	48,854
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	40,269
Increase	8,585

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: December 155 January 161 March 169 May 176 at cross rate 4.96 1/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 165 Liverpool May 1938 4.84 4s 45 3-4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 165 New York May 8.24 Rs. 19 3/4 at cross rate 4.96 1/16

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct 15

Broach A/M 1938 opening 164 3/4 highest 165 3/4 lowest 163 1/2 closing 163 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 146 1/4 highest 146 1/4 lowest 145 1/2 closing 145 1/2

Oomra March opening 148 1/4 highest 148 1/4 lowest 146 3/4 closing 146 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 133 highest 133 lowest 130 1/4 closing 130 1/4

Bengal March opening 133 highest 133 lowest 130 3/4 closing 130 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-10-37) Rs. 4 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31 3-38) Rs. 21 1/2

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Oct 16

December	227.90+440
January	226.80+350
February	226.40+400
April	224.70+480

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Oct 15

SAKELS—	
November	14.10—20
January	14.08—22
ASHMOUNI—	
December	10.09—30
February	10.13—35
April	10.17—32
GIZA—	
November	12.54—22
January	12.43—30

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 15-10-37	3206000	2489000
Receipts Yesterday 15-10-37	83000	72000
Exports to date 15-10-37	1189000	1141000
Stock at Ports 15-10-37	2974000	2348000
Stock at Interior Towns 15-10-37	1902000	2098000
Stock at Liverpool 15-10-37	726000	740000
Visible Supply 15-10-37	6059000	5545000
Quantity in sight 15-10-37	5385000	4656000
Quantity out of sight 15-10-37	2207000	2363000

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-5.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-2-6.

Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5.

Kesar Rs. 11-2.

Tarava Rs. 11-11.

Java Spot F. 7.00.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct 16

Yesterday, London gold prices improved 1/2d. to £7-0-4 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate improved 23 points at 147.35. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.96 1/16. London silver prices improved 1/16d. to 20d. Speculators bought and business was small. Later on the market was quiet. New York silver was quoted at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal prices advanced 5 points. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

Ready	34	11	9
Aso	34	11	9
Kartak	34	11	9

SILVER

Ready	51	15	6
Aso	51	0	0
Kartak	51	1	6

LONDON SILVER

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Forward.	19-7/6
Spot.	19-16/16

LONDON GOLD

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-0-4

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Oct 15

October	44.50+05
December	44.80+05
March	44.50+05

LONDON METALS

London, Oct 15

Copper	£45 15 0
Lead	£18 2 6
Spelter	£17 17 6
Tin	£223 15 0

RUBBER & METALS

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following Air-mail reports:—

"Sentiment led to the steep rise in metals early this year and sentiment so far as one can see is the sole reason for the present downfall in metal prices. The foundation for good trade, namely high prices for crops and profitable freights, remain solid and restriction committees control tin, copper, rubber etc., with a firm hand, and with a certain amount of discretion."

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Oct 16

The local market was fairly steady with improved demand. There was some professional support and prices improved. Messrs. M and B Stern state that all markets advanced sharply yesterday on reports of improved milling demand and no evidence of any easing in freight rates.

Following the recent rains in Argentine the "Times of Argentine" state: "In general all crops show very reasonable growth and the feeling in Agricultural circles is now definitely optimistic."

The Comtelburo state:

"Estimates for the 1937 crop suggest the total European production will be 30 million bushels higher than in 1936. Aggregate production in North America is estimated at about 1090 million bushels against 873 million bushels in 1936. The Argentine Sowings are about equal to last year. The area sown this year in Australia is 11 per cent greater than in 1936."

Quotations were as under:—

Linseed May	8	5	6
Wheat January	5	8	6
Wheat May	5	5	9

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Oct. 15.

November £13-16-3.

Groundnuts & Seeds

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Groundnuts Feb.—			
Opening	33	3	0
Highest	33	5	0
Lowest	33	2	0
Closing	33	3	6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	34	4	0
Highest	34	8	0
Lowest	34	4	0
Closing	34	7	6
Cottonseeds Jan.—			
Opening	18	5	3
Highest	18	2	0
Lowest	18	0	6
Closing	18	1	6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

October	105 1/8d.
December	103 1/4d.
March	100 3/8d.
May	100d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Oct. 15.

December	dol 1.00 1/4.
May	dol 1.00 7/8.
July	dol 0.93 3/4.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Oct. 15.

December	2.27+1.
March	2.30+1.
May	2.34+2.
July	2.36+2.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Wheat	5,772	Cwts.
Linseed	15,370	Cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	595	Cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,138	Cwts.
Poppyseed	10	Cwts.
Groundnuts	11,873	Cwts.
Castorseed	3,048	Cwts.
Rice	64,983	Cwts.
Myrabollams	47	Cwts.
Cottonseed	249	Cwts.
Mowraseed	293	Cwts.
Gram	1,867	Cwts.
Joowar	1,733	Cwts.
Maize	24	Cwts.
Barley	388	Cwts.
Bajree	1,050	Cwts.
Indian Sugar	3,642	Cwts.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 16

2 3/- per cent 1948/52	100/1
3 per cent 1951/54	101/6
4 per cent 1941	103/8
4 per cent Def Bonds	97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	97/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/6
per cent 1948 Bonds	108/4
per cent 1960/70	113/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	118/12
per cent 1938/44	105/7
per cent 1940/43	108/4
3 1/2 per cent 1948/50 Loan	103/10

TAX FREES

per cent 1954/63	
5 per cent 1945/55	120/5
4 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	118/12
per cent 1936 Mysore	123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974	109/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974	108/8
per cent M Deb 1948	118
per cent 1954	131
per cent K P 1956	131

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened steady at Rs. 98 but declined on increased selling on rumours of troubles in th Mediterranean to Rs. 97/13. Tone quiet.

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Oct 16

B. C. RATES

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D	1/6 1/16
Bank's buying T T	1/6 3/32
Bank's buying D D	1/6 5/32
Bank buying 2 months	1/6 3/16
Bank buying 3 months	1/6 7/32

NEW YORK.—

Bank's selling T T	268
Bank's buying T T	2o6 1/8

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T	1,103
Bank's buying T T	1,123

AFAN—

Bank's selling T T	77 1/2
Bank's buying T T	77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D	67 1/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D	67

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D	83 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D	79 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D	156 1/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D	91 7/8

BOSS RATE—

New York London 4.96 15th instant

Japan London 1/2 /132 16th instant

Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 16th instant

Shanghai London 1/2 17/64 16th instant

Java London 8.95 16th instant

London Paris 147.35 15th instant

London Belgium 29.44 3/4 15th instant

London Switzerland 21.56 1/4 15th instant

London Berlin 12.35 1/8 15th instant

London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 15th instant

London New York 4.96 1/8 15th instant

London Amsterdam 8.97 3/8 15th instant

London Italy 94.27 15th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady

Gold £7-0-4 14th instant

Gold £7-0-4 1/2 15th instant

Silver London Ready 19 15/16 14th instant

Silver London Ready 20 15th instant

Silver London Forward 19 7/8 14th instant

Silver London Forward 19 7/8 15th instant

Silver New York Ready 45 14th instant

Silver New York Ready 45 15th instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 14th instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 15th instant

London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 14th instant

London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 15th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY:—

Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone: Easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct 15

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79
3 1/2 per cent	93
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	111 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	98 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War loan	101 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	110 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	75 steady

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Total Bullion	£328,100,000
Public Deposits	£ 26,100,000
Other Deposits (A)	£129,300,000
Govt. securities	£105,100,000
Other securities (B)	£ 29,700,000
Notes and Coin	£ 38,300,000
Notes in circulation	£489,900,000
Ration of Reserve to liabilities	24.63 p. c.
(A) Other deposits include bankers	£ 92,900,000
(B) Other securities include discounts and advances	£ 9,200,000

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9-16 per cent. to 9-16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5-8 per cent. to 11-16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan, 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Day's market loan, 1/2 per cent.

PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT IN STEEL SHARES

NATURAL UPWARD REACTION: MARKET DISPLAYS GOOD UNDERTONE

BOMBAY: October 16.

After a steady decline in shares throughout the week, there was some short covering and Professional support towards the close today.

The market opened easy and there was considerable nervous unloading which resulted in a steady fall and the undertone of the market was easy. Later on prices rallied on active support and the tone of the market at the close was very steady.

Steady long liquidation during the last five days left the market in a technically healthy state and naturally the market was entitled to some reaction.

Professional Operators finding prices depressed, took an opportunity by active buying and the whole market registered sharp improvement from the low levels reached during the early part of the day. It appears that the general feeling is moderately bullish and to-day's improvement will be carried further in the next week.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1,095 and after declining to Rs. 1,087 advanced to Rs. 1,112 and closed at Rs. 1,107. Century shares after declining to Rs. 302 advanced to Rs. 315 to close at Rs. 313 Central India shares were steady at Rs. 335 after touching Rs. 328. Simplex shares changed hands at Rs. 123, while Swadeshi Mills shares closed at Rs. 326.

Associated Cement shares opened at Rs. 158 and after declining to Rs. 157-8 improved to Rs. 158-4. Andhras were quiet at Rs. 1,592, while Tata Powers opened at Rs. 1,462 and after declining to Rs. 1,450 improved to Rs. 1,472 and closed at Rs. 1,468.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,665 and after declining to Rs. 1,647 advanced to Rs. 1,680. Ordinary shares also improved to Rs. 359-8. Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 772 and rose to Rs. 382.

TEXTILE SHARES.

BOMBAY, Oct. 16.

	Rs.	as
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)		
X.D.	400	0
250 BOM DYEING (Rs 25)		
	1106	4
100 CENTURY	313	12
100 CEN. INDIA. (Rs. 4)	335	0
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	275	10
100 Cooria (Rs 5)	117	4
250 Davin	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	470	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-10	0
100 Finlay (Rs. 2)	163	12
100 GOKAK (Rs 4-8)	243	12
Rs 75)	1790	
100 Indore	78	12
100 Khatau (Rs. 3)	165	10
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	330	0
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	687	8
250 Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1350	0
250 Model	55	0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	126	4
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	323	2
100 Osmanshahi (Re 1)	46	4
100 Phoenix (10)	348	2
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs 2)	70	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs 50)	2330	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	123	12
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	326	4
100 Swan (nil)	128	12
500 Vishnu (Rs 50)	1490	0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	915	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	118	4
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30	11
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1547	8
125-500 I Conty (Rs. 7-8)	381	4
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	142	8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	124	0
5 Union (As. 4)	5-9-6	
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	158	4
INSURANCE		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	995	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15-14	
20 Mercantile	56	4
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	44	4
200 Oriental (125)	4,760	0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	8	2
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old	156	4
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45)	1592	8
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	8
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	132	3
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182	8
10 Broach	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	271	
100 Poona (4)	212	8
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	210	0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	161	4
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8-0) XD	1468	12
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	957	8
100 C Province	97	0
100 Dhond Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	95	12
100 Mandra Bhon	97	8
100 Pachora Jamner	94	
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99	8
500 Tapti Valley	765	0
MININGS		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	10	12
8sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	3	1
Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	51	4
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	75	0
30 TATA PREFD (Rs. 36-3-6)	1680	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	359	8
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	350	0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 6)	192	8
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs 40)	876	4
250 BOM STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	208	12
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	782	8
50 Do Conty. (Rs. 8)	251	4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-6-8	
50 B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	103	0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	161	4
50 I Invest Trust (Rs 2)	50	0
50 I Radio Defd (12)	565	0
100 I. Radio Ord (15)	510	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	750	0
PREMIER CON (Rs. 2-15)	94	0
15 Scindia	28	1
25 Tata Oil Mill	36	0
PREFERENCE		
7 p.m. Andhra Valley	1,505	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	307	8
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	75	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct 16

Bombay Dyeing (1102/8) 1095 1087 1092 1080 1102 1112 1108 1107

Century (307/8) 307 302 306 302 315 313

Central India (336/4) 335 325 327 324 331 335

Kohinoor (380) 381 373 380

New Great (323/12) 325 318 321 325 323

Simplex (123/12) 123 121 123

Swadeshi (327/8) 327 318 326

Associated Cement (158) 158 157/8 158/4

Andhra (1595) 1595 1592

Tata Hydro (161/4) 161

Tata Power (1457/8) 1462 1450 1472 1466 1468

Tram Ord (133/2) 132/8 132/3

T Steel Defd (1666/8) 1665 1647 1652 1642 1657 1655 1685 1680

Steel Ord (356/8) 355/8 354/8 355/8 355/8 357/- 356 359/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (168) 168 167/4

Bellapur (190) 191 192

B Steam (210) 208

R Burma (776/4) 772 767 775 787 782

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Oct 15

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Ame Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	35 1/2
Ame Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	25
Amr Super Power	1
Electric Power and Light	10
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	41 1/2
Electric Bond Common	8 1/2
American Tel and Tel	151 1/2
Western Union Telg	30 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio Railway	13
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	41
Erie Railway	7
Great North Pfd Railway	30
New York Central Railway	20 1/2
Phillips Petroleum	40
Curtiss Wright Corp.	3 1/2
Denmark 6 per cent 1942	105
Chesapeake and Ohio 3 1/2 per cent 1996	94
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1943	72
Crucible Steel	34
Ludlum Steel	21
Republic Steel	19 1/2
United S Steel	57 1/4
Amr Car Foundry	22
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	7
Youngstown Sheet	47
Anaconda Copper Mining	31 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	45 3/4
Chrysler Motors	71
General Motors	40 1/4
General Electric	39 3/4
Radio Corp	7
Union Carbide	79 3/4
Socony Oil	16 1/2
National Distillers	22
National Dairy	15
Amr. Tob B	74
Chase Bank	34
National City Bank	21 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	465
Firestone Rubber	23
Aviation Corp.	3
Amr Tel and Tel Deb 3 1/4 per cent 1961	100
Argentine Republic 1971 4 1/2 per cent	99
Const. Mining and Smelting	58

Market irregular; somewhat lower. There are no indications of change in the market trend. Carloadings for the week 5448 down. Turnover 2,500,000 shares.

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, Oct. 16.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.95.95
Paris	147.28
Berlin	12.35
Madrid	75.00
Amsterdam	8.97-1/16
Brussels	29.43-1/4
Milan	94.25
Berne	21.55-1/4
Prague	141.62

5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	547	8
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const. 1st	107	0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	101	8
7 p.c Tata Hydro	159	6
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power XD	1,532	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201	4
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	167	4
7 p.c. Vishnu	703	12
DEBENTURES		
3 3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	5
6 p.c Ardhra Valley	109	4
4 p.c Bom Telephone	52	0
4 p.c Sholapur	83	12
5 p.c Tata Hydro	109	8

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No B. 1065

Change of Address
M. H. DINSHAW & Co.
Machinery Merchants, beg to inform their numerous customers and friends the change of address owing to the pulling down of their old premises to
105, Apollo Street,
opp. Mubarak Manzil
in the same line at the end of the Street T. No. 24058.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1937

Muslim League's Warning To Britain

ABANDON PRO-JEWISH POLICY IN PALESTINE

Repression In Holy Land Will Make Britain Enemy Of Islam

LUCKNOW, Oct. 16.

The A. I. Muslim League session in a comprehensive resolution on Palestine warned the British Government that if it failed to alter its present Pro-Jewish policy in Palestine, Musalmans in India, in consonance with the rest of the Islamic world, would look upon Britain as an enemy of Islam and would be forced to adopt all necessary measures according to the dictates of their faith.

All the resolutions recommended by the Subjects Committee were passed unanimously at the second meeting of the open session of the All-India Muslim League Conference.

The session continued till after nine, after which it was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The Subjects Committee meeting is being held now.

PEEL REPORT CONDEMNED

The session resolved that the recommendations of the Royal Palestine Commission subsequent to the statement of the policy presented by the Secretary of State for colonies to Parliament were in conflict with the Muslim religious sentiments and in the interest of world peace it demanded its rescission forthwith. The Conference called upon the Government of India to issue instructions to the representatives in India of the League of Nations to demand the annulment of the Mandate and to dissociate themselves from any decision tending to perpetuate it and thus violate the fundamental rights of the Arab inhabitants in Palestine to choose the form of Government best suited to their needs as guaranteed to them under International Treaties.

APPEAL TO MUSLIM RULERS

The League appealed to the rulers of Muslim countries to use their influence to save the holy places in Palestine from sacrilege. It placed on record its complete confidence in the supreme Muslim Council and the Arab Higher Committee under the leadership of the Grand Mufti and warned local administration not to aggravate the resentment created in the Muslim world "by a policy of repression" as advocated by the Royal Commission, against the people of the country, ostensibly upholding Law and Order but in reality calculated to further the interest of aliens through the scheme of partition

FRONTIER POLICY CONDEMNED

A second resolution "condemned" the present policy of the Government of India with regard to Waziristan and opined that the forward policy should be replaced by a close border policy.

A third resolution demanded the restoration of the Shahidganj Mosque to the Lahore Muslims.

WHY NOT USE SPECIAL POWERS?

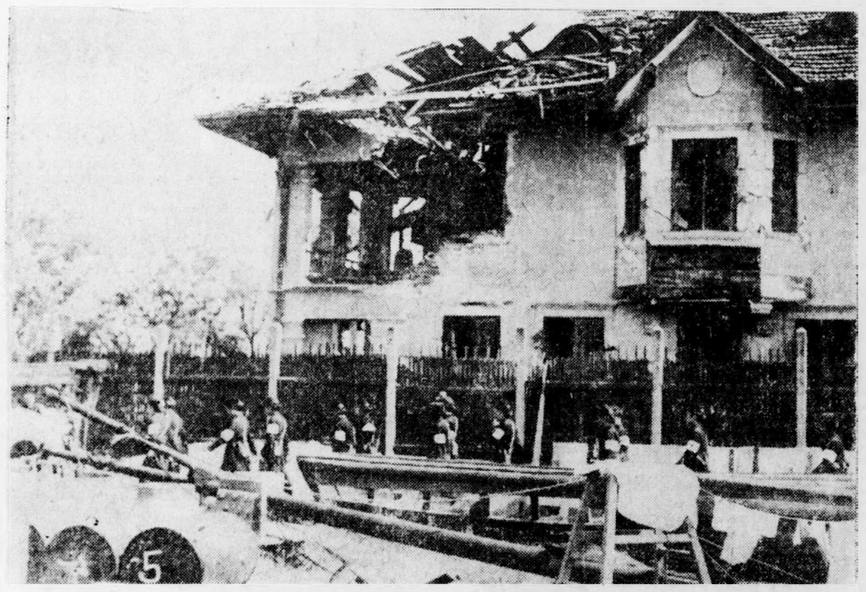
A fourth resolution deprecated and protested against the formation of Ministries in certain Provinces by the Congress in flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of the Government of India Act and condemned the Governors for their failure to enfoce the Special Powers entrusted to them for safeguarding the interests of Mussalmans and other minorities.

"VANDE MATARAM" UN-ISLAMIC

A fifth resolution strongly condemned the attitude of the Congress in foisting "Vande Mataram", as National Anthem, upon the country in callous disregard of the feelings of the Mussalmans and considered that song was not merely anti-Islamic and idolatrous in its inspiration and ideas but definitely subversive of the growth of genuine nationalism in India. The meeting further called upon the Mussalman members of the various Legislatures and public bodies in the country not to associate themselves in any manner with the highly objectionable song.

A sixth resolution demanded the League to make every effort to make Urdu the universal language in India.—A.P.

JAPANESE NURSES ARRIVE AT BOMBARDED SHANGHAI



A detachment of Japanese Red Cross Nurses seen landing at Shanghai, China. They are filing past a house wrecked by recent bombardment.

China Needs Urgent Relief

INFORMAL MEETING OF CORPORATION

Sir Homi Mody's Letter To Mayor

Quick action in the matter of organizing relief to China in her present hour of trial, is urged, in a cable received by Sir Homi Mody from a responsible body in Shanghai.

CORPORATION MEETING.

An informal Conference of the members of the Corporation will be held after the Corporation meeting on Monday to consider the steps that can be taken in this direction.

SIR HOMI'S LETTER

The meeting has been summoned in response to a request contained in the following letter written to the Mayor by Sir Homi Mody:—

"The sympathies of every section of opinion in India have unmistakably been manifested towards Chna in her present hour of trial. Every one recognises that her plight is very unhappy, and her distress very acute. The question is one of translating this general sympathy into action, and I suggest that you call a meeting of the leading citizens of Bombay at a very early date for the purpose of considering what steps can be taken to provide some relief. This is the procedure which has been adopted by the Mayor on many such occasions in the past. If, however, you think that it is necessary to canvass the opinion of the Members of the Corporation as a first step, I would ask you to call them together in an informal conference after the Corporation meeting on Monday, the 18th October.

"I have received a cable from a responsible body in Shanghai, urging me to take quick action in the matter of organizing relief, and as you must have seen, newspapers have also supported the plea I have made for help to China. Trusting you will see your way to act on the suggestion I have made."

MUSLIM LEAGUE CHANGES CREED

From Responsible Govt. To Independence

LUCKNOW, Oct. 17.

It is understood that the subjects Committee of the All-India Moslem League, which continued its deliberations till three this morning, has decided to change the creed of the League from "The attainment of full Responsible Government for India by all peaceful and legitimate means with adequate and effective safeguards for Mussalmans" to "The establishment in India of Full Independence in the form of Federation of free democratic States, in which full safeguards for Mussalmans and other minorities will be secured."

MAHATMA TO MEET DETENUS?

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

The "United Press" gathers from a reliable source that a move is afoot to bring about an informal meeting between Mahatma Gandhi and some select representatives of detenus, political prisoners and other political sufferers during Mahatmaji's stay in Calcutta in connection with the forthcoming session of the All India Congress Committee. This will give an opportunity to these "impatients" an opportunity to express their thanks to Mahatmaji for intervention in their behalf at a psychological moment.

It is understood that the help of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Subhas Bose is being sought to bring about the meeting.—United Press.

Raja Of Mahmudabad Attacks Independence School

They Have Made "Independence" Struggle Into A Struggle Of "Rights," He Says

LUCKNOW, Oct. 15.

"We are here not to follow history but to create it," said Raja of Mahmudabad, Chairman Reception Committee, All India Muslim League session, welcoming the delegates.

"It is in the fitness of things that this momentous Session of the All India Muslim League, which is to decide a programme to guide the destinies of eighty million of the Mussalmans of India should be held at Lucknow. Lucknow has known many and important gatherings. Especially the All Parties' Conference and the Congress-League Pact of 1916 the latter of which made possible a united effort by all the communities to obtain national freedom was signed here. I am proud of the part which my late lamented father played in those negotiations.

PROBLEMS BEFORE MUSLIMS

"We are here to decide many and difficult questions, questions which will not only affect our own community but the whole of India, in fact the world. I say the "world" because the means of communications and transport have developed so rapidly that we cannot completely isolate ourselves from the rest of the people that inhabit the globe. What happens in India to-day is of vital importance to Asia and other continents to-morrow. Events in China, Spain and Palestine have more than national importance. The solution of the problems in these countries will affect us all specially the problem of Palestine, where our brother Muslims are carrying on an unequal yet gallant struggle against overwhelming odds.

"The eyes of Islam are watching their first Kibla. Indian Muslims also are watching the developments in that country with grave concern. Any further inroads upon the rights of the Arabs of Palestine may start a conflagration throughout the East, a conflagration which may lead to disastrous results. Not only the Mussalmans but all nations and people of all nations who believe in justice disapprove of the gross injustice done to the Arab race.

ATTACK ON INDEPENDENCE SCHOOL.

"A delicate political situation has been created in our own country. The majority community refuse to recognise even the existence of the Muslim community as such and it refuses to work in co-operation with our leaders for national advancement. Many of you present here have made great sacrifices in the past for the freedom of our country. Many of you here have spent the better part of your lives in dungeons and prisons during the Non-Co-operation days. Many who are not present here to-day but whose sacrifices we remember and honour have been forced to express their regrets at the behaviour of our fellow countrymen. We have over and over again assured our fellow countrymen that in any fight for freedom we are willing to stand shoulder to shoulder with them but we do not wish to lose our entity as Muslims. We have asked for a united front but they have made the fight for "independence" into a struggle for "Rights" and we have been forced therefore to protect our culture, our language, our social and political rights by means of our separate organisation "The All-India Muslim League."

WHAT MUSLIMS WANT.

"We have been dubbed reactionaries, we have been maligned and personal attacks have been made against us But I repeat that there is not one Mussalman, who sits here to-day, who does not want freedom of thought and action and who does not want to have a free country to live in. They that call us reactionaries must remember that they are talking to Mussalmans—Mussalmans whose religion teaches them liberty without which they cannot truly live. We want liberty for our country but we also want liberty for our community. 'It is

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4.)

"WANTS TO PERPETUATE INDIA'S SLAVERY"

Sir Wazir Hassan Glad To Resign From Muslim League

LUCKNOW, Oct. 17.

The Muslim League to-day is an institution which wants to perpetuate the slavery of India," declared Sir Wazir Hassan, addressing a public meeting held last night at Aminabad.

GET RID OF FOREIGN DOMINATION.

He added that the rights and safeguards which the League was trying to obtain were most foolish obstacles in the country's progress. Time would come soon when the League leaders would find nobody in India to support them, because slavery could not be tolerated by anyone. The first duty of every Indian citizen was to get rid of the yoke of foreign domination.

Concluding Sir Wazir congratulated himself on the fact that he had been asked to resign from the Muslim League, because now he devoted all his services in the cause of the country.—United Press.

LIVE FOR YOUR COUNTRY.

Speaking next, Dr Syud Hossain, who came to India recently, said he was pained to see discord between Hindus and Mussalmans. He wanted that nationalism should prevail in India and defined it as allegiance to the soil, where one was born.

Dr. Hossain concluded: "It is easy to die for one's own country in a fit of excitement, but it is difficult to live with honour and prestige."

Acharya Narendra Deo prophesied that the Muslim League would be a dwindling force because it was composed of Talukdars and rich persons. People might for a moment be inclined to think that the League was being strengthened because the Punjab Unionists and the Bengal Proja Party had joined it; but if they pondered they would know these two parties joined the League when pressure of the Congress began to be felt among them

JINNAH WILL REVISE OPINIONS.

He attributed their joining the League to the desire to have Muslim solidarity in Federation, and said that though Mr. Jinnah did not favour the idea of Federation, he might be tempted to revise his views after new agreements with the two parties.

The Hon. Mr Yakub Hassan, the Madras Minister, remarked that both the Hindus and Mussalmans were slaves and the first task of Indians was to remove the slavery. Then they could fight amongst themselves for their rights and safeguards.—United Press

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *"THE BLACK"*

SO YOU'VE GOT ME, HAMON ---WHAT NOW?
I'M TURNING YOU OVER TO THE POLICE, THAT'S WHAT!
AND SUPPOSE I TELL THEM WHAT I KNOW?
HA!--YOU HAVE NO EVIDENCE--- YOU CAME HERE TO FIND IT, BUT YOU HAVEN'T GOT IT! THE POLICE WON'T TAKE YOUR WORD AGAINST MINE!
YOU'RE RIGHT, HAMON--- SO--- I THINK I'LL LEAVE!
LYMAN ANDERSON
9-14
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